Gosser, UAW Official, Sued Over Use of Local's Funds

By William Allan

TOLEDO, Ohio., Jan. 9.—Richard Gosser, a vice-president of the CIO United Auto Workers, was charged in a suit filed last week by John A. Bolman, a member of UAW Local 12, with having used his office to get the local to finance his sportsmen's club.

Bolman, who worked at the Spicer Mfg. Co. plant, filed his suit in Common Pleas Court here. Four hours after he filed the suit, he was fired by the Spicer Co.

Efforts to serve Gosser were fruitless over the weekend.

The papers filed by Bolman, which seek the return of money to the UAW, describe Gosser's transactions as follows:

- In 1943 the Willo-Land Sportsmen's Club, of which Gosser is president and of which one Michael Schultz is vice-president, bought from the Depositors Liquidation Corp. a 24-acre tract at Sand Lake, in Lenawee County, Mich., for $9,500.
- Subsequently, two pieces of this property were sold to William F. Davis, of Onsted, Mich., for a total of $12,500.
- The balance of the land was sold for $21,000 to the Automotive Workers Building Corp. for use as a summer camp for children of members of Local 12, of Toledo. Gosser and Schultz were president and vice-president respectively of the AWBC.
- This $21,000 was used by the Will-o-Land Sportsmen's Club for down payment for a tract of land at Clare, Mich., which today is a swanky hunting camp used by the Will-o-Land Sportsmen's Club, whose president is Gosser and vice-president is Schultz. The club has only 20 members.
- Besides using the $21,000 received from the AWBC, Gosser and Schultz got pushed through the Willys-Overland unit of Local 12, which they rule with an iron hand, a loan of $20,000, for which the unit received a mortgage on the hunting lodge,

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TRUMAN'S BUDGET:

47% FOR WAR, 6% FOR PEOPLE

TRUMAN

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Truman today submitted his 1951 budget of 42.4 billion dollars, of which $20 billion, or 47 percent is for war, warning the nation that the wartime level of taxes must be maintained and even increased. The President acknowledged that $18 billion or 43 percent will go for the prosecution of the cold war. This includes $13.5 billion for the national military establishment and $4.7 billion for such international programs as ECA, point four and the North Atlantic military alliance. When expenditures for atomic energy, Alaskan development and other projects properly charged to the cold war are included, however, the total amounts to $20 billion or almost half the total budget.

Military expenditures planned for the fiscal year 1951 (running from July 1, 1950, through June 30, 1951) are $400 million above military disbursements for fiscal 1950, making this the largest peacetime military budget in our history.

Expenditures for veterans' services and benefits are to be cut from nearly seven billion to slightly over six, the largest reduction in any item in the budget.

BELOW NEEDS

Although social welfare, housing and education items are slightly increased over the current year, expenditures proposed by Truman are far below the level necessary to meet the people's needs and do not correspond to the pledges he made as a candidate.

In his budget message Truman admitted that "budget requirements of the major national security and war-connected programs" caused him to keep to a minimum not only social welfare measures but also other programs necessary to the nation's domestic economy, such as flood control, reclamation and public power projects, he was recommending no new programs of domestic development.

Other Budget Stories, Page 2

New legislation providing for the nation's domestic needs called for only $569 million, or about one-eightieth of the total budget. Moreover, there are no guarantees that Congress will adopt the Truman proposals.

Total planned expenditures for social welfare, health and security, including old and new legislation, amount to only 6 percent of the total. They are listed at $2.7 billion. Housing and community de-

(Continued on Page 9)

Lewis Blasts T-H Threat; 60,000 Out In 8 States

—See page 3

Begin it Tomorrow in the Daily Worker

The Invisible Ear

The Sordid Story Of FBI Wiretapping

By HARRY RAYMOND

Truman Budget to Cost Each of Us $300

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—President Truman's $42.4 billion budget will cost the nation about $300 for each man, woman and child in the population. As a peacetime budget, it was surpassed only by that of the current fiscal year which ends June 30. Until the outbreak of World War II, the highest peacetime budget was in 1938. In that year, at the height of the New Deal, Franklin Roosevelt spent only $7 billion, or one-sixth of Truman's 1951 budget. It cost the nation $54 per capita. A chart showing federal receipts and expenditures, prepared by the budget bureau to illustrate the President's budget message, points up the fact that the people are still paying wartime taxes. Beginning at $7 billion in 1938, taxes rose to $20 billion in 1943 and to $40 billion in 1944. They have continued at that level throughout the war, throughout the period of "readjustment" from war to peace and are still with us, because of the prosecution of the cold war.

Truman Asks $20 Billions For Cold War

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—Another vast cold-war pork-barrel, amounting to $20,000,000,000, was rolled before Congress by the President today. The major aircraft corporations are to grab off the greatest portion of this largest peacetime military fund in the history of the nation. Going to aircraft manufacturers will be $2 billion out of the $13.5 militarv budget.

This $2 billion is part of $5.3 billion in contract authorizations for new aircraft. The $5.3 billion total will pay for 5,400 new planes, between 1950 and 1952, an average of $100,000 a plane, though the giant B-36's cost $4,000,000 each.

While funds for the air armada were being increased to subsidize aircraft manufacturers, outlays for America's veterans were cut almost $1 billion. Further decreases in aid to veterans and services supplied by the Veterans Administration were recommended by the President.

BIG ARMED FORCES

With the $13.5 billions at its command, the National Military Establishment expects to maintain over 1,500,000 troops and a reserve force of over 1,000,000 men. An air fleet of 20,600 planes in the Air Force, Navy and reserve forces is expected to be maintained in addition to the 5,400 new planes to be built.

"The total personnel assigned to combat forces will be the greatest since the completion of demobilization following World War II," the President proclaimed.

To operate this combat force, the President assigned $4.4 billion for the Air Forces, $3.9 billions for the Navy and $4 billions for the Army.

This huge fund, along with outlays to expand the bipartisan financial control over the world, and hidden military expenditures, brought Truman's total cold-war expenses to $20 billion. Cold-war costs, therefore, amount to 45 percent of the budget, taking $155 per year out of the pockets of every man, woman and child in the nation.

In requesting $4.7 billion to continue the Marshall Plan, expand military shipments abroad, and begin to guarantee capital investments overseas, Truman said "the cost of our international programs will be large because far-reaching problems remain to be solved."

TWICE AS GREAT

With his proposal for an additional 1.1-billion to ship arms overseas, of which $500 million is for contract authorization, Truman explained "expenditures in 1951 for foreign military assistance will be almost twice as great as in 1950, and may rise somewhat further thereafter, owing to the long delivery time characteristic of military procurement."

All this money will go into the pockets of a handful of arms and munitions manufacturers. But to keep other armament plants in wartime readiness, in addition to the ones that will produce materials for the Military Assistance program, Truman said $109 million is to be spent under the industrial mobilization plan.

Machine tools and industrial plants will be maintained, pilot production lines will be tooled, and "educational orders" will be placed with this money.

Truman ordered 50 percent increase of funds to go for "major procurements other than aircraft and ships." The fund was increased to $678 million with contract authorizations adding up to an additional $755 million.

Guided missiles and rockets were included in the list of items that the increased funds would provide. This fact makes it appear that the military forces are going in heavily for increased production of these mass destruction weapons.

STOCKPILING

In order to aid big business in another way, Truman estimated that $650 million was to be spent to stockpile raw materials intended to go into war manufacturing. Over $2.5 billion has already been spent to accumulate raw materials from areas of the world rich in mineral resources.

While Truman estimated that $18 billion was the amount required to maintain the military forces and international financial and military programs, an examination of his budget revealed that another $2 billion rightfully belongs under cold war expenses.

Included in this $2 billion was $816 million for the Atomic Energy Commission, $222 million for the U. S. Maritime Commission, $867 million for Army and Navy "civil" functions which includes many military construction items in the U. S., Alaska, and areas now occupied by U. S. forces. Another $230 million for the promotion of aviation by the Commerce Department is heavily overloaded with military purposes.

AID TO VETS CUT IN NEW U. S. BUDGET

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—In proposing to reduce expenditures for veterans by $825 million over the current year, President Truman made it clear he opposes special relief to 17 million veterans for any causes which are not "service connected disabilities."

"We should provide through the veterans' programs only for the special and unique needs of veterans arising directly from military service," he said in his budget message.

He is against proposals for a veterans' bonus and opposes reenactment of the GI bill of rights. He believes the GI bill was good enough in its way and was aimed at avoiding any general veterans pension by helping the returning GI's during the period of readjustment. But the 52-20 unemployment insurance provisions are no longer needed, he believes. "Some of the benefits under the act have alrady terminated and the need for others, such as education and training benefits, is drawing to a close," he said.

Truman indicated he will tighten up on the educational benefits under the act. Veterans' enrollment in trade and vocational schools below the college level is increasing.

This continued expansion, he said, "more than four years after most veterans have returned to civilian life, raises the question whether this program still conforms to the original sound objectives of the servicemen's readjustment act."

The banning of veterans from government hospitals except for treatment of "service-connected disabilities" will relieve pressure on veterans' hospitals, he said. Therefore no new appropriations were asked for construction of veterans' hospitals although some $250 million of previously appropriated funds will be spent during the year for this purpose.

Philly, Midwest Delegates to Attend Civil Rights Crusade

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.—Delegates from this city to the National Civil Rights Mobilization meeting in Washington Jan. 15-17 were given an enthusiastic sendoff at a rally of 1,500 at the Tindley Temple Church last Sunday. The delegation included a substantial number of trade unionists, including official representatives from progressive-led unions whose participation in the mobilization had been unanimously endorsed by the Philadelphia Civil Rights Committee despite red-baiting orders from the NAACP national office to exclude them.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia committee last week, attended by 75 representatives of social, civic and labor groups, it was voted to continue the policy originally adopted by the local NAACP chapter of inviting all individuals and organizations interested in the Mobilization to join it. A further motion to censure the national leadership for its policy of excluding progressive organizations was dropped at the request of NAACP president, the Rev. E. T. Lewis and with the assent of the majority, in the interest of unity.

The Tindley Temple meeting heard Henry Shipherd, president of the CIO Industrial Council, speak in support of this policy. Other speakers supporting the Civil Rights mobilization included Rep. William T. Granaham; Mrs. Arsie Kennedy, president of the Association of Business and Professional Women; John S. Bernheimer of the American Jewish Congress, and the Rev. Kelsey Keys of the Methodist Conference.

Resolutions adopted by the rally called upon President Truman and his administration to exert every effort to secure legislative action on civil rights, and urged the Philadelphia City Council to pass similar resolutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 9.—Final plans were made at a luncheon held at the Senate Avenue YMCA Jan. 5, for the Washington Civil Rights Mobilization. The luncheon was marked by the broadest unity achieved in Indianapolis on national civil rights issues. Present were 50 leaders of over 20 Negro, labor, Jewish, fraternal, women's organizations, veterans, human relations councils, and ministers.

Willard B. Ransom, Indiana state president of the NAACP, urged that every effort be made to increase the size of the Indiana delegation.

The Indianapolis branch NAACP scheduled a mass meeting tonight as a demonstration of support and of the fighting unity of the Negro people for the mobilization.

Speakers will include Ransom; Phillip Wilkie, Indiana legislator and son of the late Wendell Wilkie; and Henry Richardson Jr., local attorney.

Indianapolis progressives and Communists ordered barred by the national NAACP nevertheless are redoubling their efforts to help in the mobilization.

GARY, Ind., Jan. 9.—Preparations are under way throughout the state for the NAACP Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington. Two thousand calls have been sent out by the Indiana NAACP and the special call has been sent to all CIO locals by the Indiana State CIO Council.

Latest local to elect delegates is the 10,000 member local 1066, at Carnegie-Illinois' Sheet and Tin Mill here. More steel, auto and other locals are due to act on the call at meetings taking place before Jan. 15.

A broad, representative statewide committee has been formed in Indianapolis.

The committee will bring pressure to bear on Indiana Congressmen and Senators for federal FEPC, and on state legislators for a state FEPC.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 9.—A Milwaukee committee of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization made up of representatives of 27 organizations is at work here preparing for the National Mobilization. The local committee plans to continue as a permanent committee.

Co-chairmen of the new committee elected at a conference initiated by the local NAACP and the Jewish Council are Theodore W. Coggs, president of the local branch of the NAACP, and Sidney Sayles, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League.

At the conference held last week, attended by labor leaders and others active in inter-group organizations, a strong appeal was made by Sayles for mass representation at Washington.

Special Train Rates For D. C. Rights Rally

Charles Levy, executive of the New York NAACP, urged all who wish to get the special train rates of $10 a round trip for the National Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington to make their reservations at the NAACP office, 2272 7 Ave. by noon Friday, Jan. 13.

A New York Mobilization to prepare the national delegation will be held Thursday, Jan. 12, at the Harlem YWCA, 179 W. 137 St.

Thompson, Gates to Speak at Pace-Setters' Dinner

The state committee of the Communist Party yesterday announced that Robert Thompson, John Gates, Abner Berry and William Norman will be the featured speakers at the Daily Worker and Worker sub drive pace - setters dinner Wednesday evening, 7 p.m. at the Yugoslav American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Thompson and Gates, both members of the party's national board, are two of the 11 Communist leaders framed at the Foley Square trial. Berry, editor of the Harlem edition of The Worker, is currently participating in a campaign to build the circulation of the Harlem edition which will celebrate its first anniversary March 6. Norman, state secretary of the party, has been participating in the New York State campaign to secure 20,000 additional subscribers to The Worker.

The pace-setters dinner will honor the leading Worker builders in the sub drive and chairmen of Communist Party clubs and sections that have reached 100 percent of their quotas. The highlight of the dinner will be presentation of the state committee plaque to the leading county.

The dinner marks the third milestone in the drive for which an objective has been set of reaching 70 percent of the state quota. Kings county won the plaque at the first milestone in mid-December. Bronx County won first place at the second milestone. From all indications there will be a photo finish at the third milestone. In addition to the members of the state committee who will be hosts at the dinner, leading members of the editorial staff of the Daily Worker will be present to honor the pace-setters.

Lewis Blasts T-H; 60,000 Miners Out

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—John L. Lewis today angrily denounced efforts "to herd the coal miners into the lethal gas chambers of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave statute." Condemning Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), and National Labor Relations Board counsel Robert Denham, the United Mine Workers president said their proposals to use the Taft-Hartley Law against the miners would "create an orgy of legal bloodletting at the expense of the taxpayers."

More than 60,000 United Mine members struck yesterday. Reports indicated that the walkouts had occurred in eight states.

His blistering statement implied denunciation of other public officials, including Senate majority leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill), who have joined the mine operators in demanding that President Truman apply the Taft-Hartley Law to end the miners three-day week.

Lewis declared: "The only issue . . . is whether mine workers shall be paid a base underground rate of $14.05 per day as the operators insist, or $15 per day as the mine workers insist."

The UMW chief asked: "Should the machinery of the state and the money of its citizens be now utilized to oppress the mine workers and cripple the union, merely to save the prosperous coal operators 95 cents a day?"

INCREASE PRESSURE

In an attempt to build up pressure to force Taft-Hartley action against miners, Republican Congressmen and Senators redoubled their cries against the union. Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill) even proposed impeachment proceedings against President Truman for failure to use Taft-Hartley to end the mine dispute.

LEWIS

Mason made his proposal after a meeting with members of retail coal dealers associations who scurried around Capitol Hill today insisting that Congress take action against the UMW without waiting for the President.

Lewis charged that coal operators were "grafting" on coal consumers. Lewis said the new UMW agreement being signed by "an increasing number of coal companies" adds 23 cents to the previous cost of a ton of coal. "The operators are already collecting from coal consumers an additional 50 cents per ton over previous contract prices," he declared.

BLASTS GRAFT

Lewis asked "shall this graft be now perpetuated by the crushing force of punitive action by government, directed only against those citizens sufficiently unfortunate to be employed in the terrifying darkness and horrifying dangers of coal mines?"

Up to Friday, about 5 percent of the nation's coal producers had come to terms with the mine workers in new agreements calling for the $15 daily minimum rate, an increase in payments to the mine welfare fund to 35 cents per ton, and the selection of trustees to head the welfare fund. Producers with a yearly output of close to 4,000,000 tons were announced as signing agreements last week, bringing the total tonnage under contract to over 22,000,000.

White House spokesmen continued to declare that no "national emergency" existed to provide a basis for use of the Taft-Hartley Law against miners.

Charge Acheson Bars Aid to Flying Arrow

HONG KONG, Jan. 9.—Capt. David Jones of the blockade-running American freighter Flying Arrow, wirelessed tonight that his ship was "unseaworthy" after a shelling by a Kuomintang gunboat.

Reporting that he feared a new outbreak of fires—started by the shelling—Jones urgently asked the ship's owners in New York for aid in getting to Shanghai from his anchorage off the mouth of the Yangtze River.

"Isbrandtsen New York," Jones said in an appeal to the Isbrandtsen Line. "Please arrange entry Shanghai. Vessel not seaworthy."

Fires started by the shelling had been put out after a three-hour fight with the aid of the British sloop Black Swan. But in another radio message Jones reported that his ship has four-inch shell holes close to the water line and added:

"Also fear possibility of fire breaking out again."

Jones was carrying a $10,000,000 cargo, including inflammable cotton and jute and explosive chemicals from Hong Kong for Shanghai. Aboard his ship—so far safe—are his crew of 43 and 12 passengers.

(In New York, Hans J. Isbrandtsen charged that Secretary of State Acheson was preventing American naval vessels from going to the aid of his ships. Isbrandtsen made the charge in commenting on the British warship's aid. "We have to take help wherever we can get it," he said. "Acheson has held American naval vessels away from us."

(He appealed directly to President Truman, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson and Secretary of the Navy Francis Matthews for Navy aid.

(In Washington the State Department ordered an investigation of the shelling but pointed out that Capt. Jones had been told his license might be revoked if he tried to run the blockade.

(The State Department also said it had warned the Brooklyn Heights, another Isbrandtsen ship now at Hong Kong, to keep clear of Shanghai.)

2 Skiers Die

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 9 (UP).—Two skiers were killed and five were injured yesterday when a ski-lift dropped 32 persons from a height of 50 feet.

The accident occurred at Cesana, near here, when the ski-lift's cable jumped the support pillar. The lift swung, hurling the occupants to the ground.

Hong Kong Court Rebuffs Chennault

HONG KONG, Jan. 9. — Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's efforts to obtain possession of some 70 planes and other property he claims to have purchased from two Chinese Kuomintang airlines were rebuffed today by the Supreme Court here.

It was the second time the court had turned down an attempt by Chennault to get the equipment he says he bought from the China National Aviation Corp. (CNAC) and the Central Air Transport Corp. (CATS).

Justice E. H. Williams ruled there was no evidence of a title to the purchase.

China Accepts Recognition By Britain

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Peking radio announced tonight that the Chinese People's Republic had accepted Great Britain's recognition of its regime and had agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

It was announced in New Delhi also that the Peking regime had accepted India's offer of recognition—after more than a week's delay.

The New China News agency here announced it had recorded the following broadcast from the Peking radio:

"Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai announced he was willing to establish diplomatc relatons withi Great Britain on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and respect for territory and sovereignty."

Jersey High Court Voids 'Loyalty' Oath

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The New Jersey Supreme Court today ruled unconstitutional the state law requiring state officials or candidates for state offices to take "loyalty" oaths.

The court divided, five to two, in deciding the state legislature had exceeded its power when it passed the acts forcing candidates and state officers, elected or appointed, to swear they were not associated with "subversive" groups or working for the forcible overthrow of the government. The action was brought by the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

The high court ruling upheld a similar ruling two months ago by the superior court.

Morton Bloom, Progressive Party state director, hailed the verdict as a "victory in this fight for civil liberties."

"It is a victory for free elections and free speech," he said. "It is a defeat for big business reaction and the Republican - Democratic machines."

Bloom congratulated the many organizations which associated themselves with the Progressive Party in fighting the law. Those he named were the American Jewish Congress, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, American Association of University Professors and the Civil Rights Congress.

Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt explained that today's opinion invalidates four of the five loyalty oath acts passed by the legislature last year. The Supreme Court had not been asked to pass on the fith which requires the loyalty oath of school teachers.

The four acts governing candidates and officials were tested in a suit brought by the Progressive Party candidate for governor, James Imbrie. He condemned the law as attempted thought control.

2 Rallies Today To Protest Relief Cuts

Two demonstrations to protest the scheduled cuts in relief allowances will be held this afternoon in front of the Welfare Department offices, 902 Broadway. The cuts, effective Jan. 16, will reduce food, clothing and other items by $3 to $4 monthly for each person.

The New York Tenant Council on Rent and Housing will demonstrate from noon to 2 p.m. and the American Labor Party from 4:30 to 6 p.m.

Miners in 8 States Shut Down Pits

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—More than 60,000 United Mine Workers went on a spontaneous strike today. The walkouts occurred in eight states.

UMW officials had no comment.

The strikes started in northern

(Continued on Page 9)

200 UPW Members Barred from CIO 'Trial'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—More than 200 rank and file members of the United Public Workers were barred today from the CIO's "loyalty trial" of the union. Five bulky guards, reported to be members of the CIO Steel Workers Union, were ordered by Emil Rieve to deny entrance to the UPW members. Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, presided at the "trial."

FBI operators using movie cameras photographed members of the UPW at CIO headquarters. No protest was made by CIO officials insofar as could be learned.

District police guarded the entrance of CIO headquarters on Jackson Place while the patrol wagon repeatedly circled the block. CIO officials declined to say whether the police were there on their request. Police refused to say who had asked their presence.

Reams of photostats of Daily Worker stories and union newspapers were presented today as "evidence" against the UPW by CIO staff members as the "trial" reached the end of the first day.

Fighting the presentation of the material all day, UPW president Abram Flaxer prepared to submit the UPW rebuttal to national CIO officers' charges that the union had consistently followed the "Communist Party line."

Flaxer said the union's defense would be based on the 92-page statement which he would present tomorrow.

Following the presentation of formal charges by William Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association, CIO veterans director Meyer Bernstein began introducing copies of Daily Worker and union publicaton stores.

Illness of Juror Halts Hiss Trial

The second perjury trial of Alger Hiss was adjourned yesterday by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard because of the illness of a juror. The trial was tentatively scheduled to resume today at 10.30 a. m.

Gov't Predicts Drop of 10-20% in Auto Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UP). — The Commerce Department today forecast a drop between 10 and 20 percent in sales of autos and other motor vehicles this year.

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

WALTER WINCHELL wrote in Hearst's Mirror yesterday that there was something "ironical" about the passing of the New York Sun. "It defended capitalism and was forced out of business while the Daily Worker staggers on," he says.

Fact is, The Sun wasn't forced out either because it defended capitalism or because it was an openly reactionary paper. The Sun, like most newspapers in the United States, was a business enterprise. It had something to sell—advertising and lies. And, like all capitalist enterprises, it was subject to the laws of competition. It succumbed to its more powerful competitors that could sell more advertising and could produce lies on a mass-production basis. The Sun had to sell out to one of the big newspaper monopolies—the Scripps-Howard chain—while many of its features were sold to that other newspaper trust—the Hearst chain, Winchell's employer.

As for the Daily Worker—well, we are quite different. We are not a capitalist enterprise, but a working class one. We do not produce a commodity for sale. We have a message for the present and future well-being of the American people. That's why we manage to "stagger on."

The passing of The Sun makes not a bit of difference to America—except to its employes and their families. The passing of the Daily Worker would be something else again—and that's why our readers will never permit it to die.

As for the word "stagger." Well, it's true that, although our size is not very big, we do manage to stagger Winchell's Wall Street employers on more than one occasion.

Today's POINT of ORDER

Chiang's man, Tsiang, become chairman of the UN Security Council today. What with Mme. Chiang going back to Formosa, Tsiang can't even claim to represent Riverdale, N. Y., now.

'Mystery' Stoolie Admits Lying at Bridges Trial

Special to the Daily Worker

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—The highly-touted "mystery witness," put up by the Government to cinch its perjury case against Harry Bridges, admitted today that he had committed perjury on the witness stand last week. Lawrence Seton Ross confessed he lied about his name, his place of birth, his citizenship, his father's name, his father's place of birth, his father's occupation, his own education.

Two other government stoolpigeons, Paul Crouch and Manning Johnson, had previously been caught lying under oath.

The sensational turn of events today began seconds after the court was called to order. Chief prosecutor F. Joseph Donohue insisted on being heard before defense attorney James Martin MacInnis continued cross-examination. He then asked Judge George B. Harris if Ross might be allowed to make a statement to "correct his previous testimony."

Ross, who had sworn under oath that he was born in Kentucky, son of a planter, educated at the University of Kentucky, then began to talk in a halting voice.

COMPOSURE GONE

His composure of last week was gone. He said:

"I was not born in Kentucky. I was born in western Poland. In 1910 at the age of seven I came to this country with my mother, sister and brother. My father had come here earlier.

"I am a derivative citizen. My father received his papers, I believe, about 1915. I have never had a certificate of derivative citizenship, however.

"I never attended school in Kentucky. I went to grammar school in New York and Morris High School in the Bronx. In 1923 and 1924 I took some courses at Columbia University."

MacInnis, picking up cross-examination in a quiet voice, drew from the stoolpigeon that deception and falsehood had been the very fabric of his life.

Ross admitted he decided to recant Friday after the defense had indicated it had the goods on him.

Police Shift Laid To Hogan-O'D Feud

Scarcely a day after Mayor O'Dwyer's Police Commissioner O'Brien shifted practically every police inspector in the city, ostensibly to "break" gambler-police tieups, the Mayor announced yesterday he would ask the State Legislature to legalize gambling. The Mayor said he was not for "wide open" gambling, only for the "strictly controlled" variety.

Actually, many close to City Hall feel, the Mayor is engaged in fancy footwork to beat District Attorney Hogan to the punch. Hogan had indicated his office was preparing to move against gamblers, which would probably result in disclosures of political ties to the bookie racket.

Hogan, it was recalled, is sore that the Mayor had decided to run for reelection after he, Hogan, had been offered the post.

Recently it became known that New Jersey's Attorney General Parson and Hogan had been investigating reports that a nationwide gambling ring had moved from New Jersey to New York.

The shakeup involves every inspector in 22 uniformed divisions as well as all deputy inspectors, with the exception of Inspector Thomas Boylan, of the Tenth Division, which includes Harlem.

A TOUGH GUY

Assistant Chief Inspector Frank Fristensky, Jr., who was given command of all Manhattan uniformed forces, is known as a tough guy, a close intimate of former Police Commissioner Wallander, notorious for his "muss-em-up" order, particularly directed against Negro citizens.

A formal investigation of bookmaking is in progress in Brooklyn. One phase, it is said, includes tieups between police and gamblers.

Reports have it that the bookies feel double-crossed; that they had lavishly contributed to police welfare "in" keeping with the Christmas spirit." It was said that many had already kicked in their January stipends.

Italian Police Kill 5, Injure 110 In Big Strike

MODENA, Italy, Jan. 9.—Police here killed five strikers and injured 110 more as they fired upon 30,000 trade unionists participating in a one-day stoppage to protest the closing of a local foundry. The strikers were demonstrating in front of six factories.

Reinforced police were stationed at all six factories.

Three persons were killed outright and two succumbed later to wounds. All were civilians, victims of police gunfire.

Twenty others were seriously injured, and 90 persons were treated for cuts and bruises.

Modena, an industrial city 25 miles south of Bologna, has a population of 96,337. In 1948 it gave 51 percent of its popular vote to the Communist Party.

The Italian Confederation of Labor immediately called a 24-hour nationwide steelworkers' strike to protest the Modena incident and gave local unions elsewhere a free hand to join in.

The Modena Labor Chamber announced the general strike will be extended until 6 p.m. (local time) tomorrow and called a mass protest rally in the city's principal square.

Get Show Cause Order On School Witchhunt

Judge Anthony J. Di Giovanna yesterday signed an order directing the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools William Jansen to show cause Jan. 17 why they should not be punished for contempt for violating the decision invalidating the Feinberg "witchhunt" law and the injunction against its enforcement.

The petition of David and Edith Tiger, taxpayer plaintiffs, charged that Jansen was summoning teachers for questioning on alleged membership in the Communist Party. The petition quotes at length from Brooklyn Supreme Court Judge Murray Hearns' recent decision that mere membership cannot be a basis of disciplinary action.

Affidavits from two teachers who were summoned before Jansen and the affidavit of Abraham Lederman, president of the CIO Teachers Union, were attached to the petition. Lederman stated that "No teacher may feel safe while Superintendent Jansen, in spite the decision of this court, arrogates to himself the right to continue this conduct."

The Feinberg law was also declared unconstitutional by Judge Harry Schirich of Albany.

Figures But Few Funds for School Crisis

By Michael Singer

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—Both major parties took off in a phony arithmetical squabble today over school construction finances with the following clear-cut equation. New schools equal zero.

State Comptroller Frank C. Moore, at a press conference, ridiculed a suggestion by Democratic state chairman Paul Fitzpatrick that excess revenues from taxes earmarked for payment of the veterans bonus be used to finance a $200,000,000 bond issue to meet the crisis in education.

Moore characterized the proposal as "naive." Last week Fitzpatrick had formulated a school construction program of $500,000,000 but, apparently awed by his own audacity, he sliced the figure by $300,000,000 to conform to Dewey's "tighten your belt" perspective.

The state has collected $37,850,387 in taxes for the veterans bonus leaving an excess of three million dollars with two more months of anticipated revenues. But Moore said the state still had $9,000,000 to pay off in short term notes borrowed for the $22,000,000 bonus appropriation for 1949-50.

The teachers union, meanwhile, continue to rally widespread support for its $500,000,000 construction demand.

5 Agencies Ask Relief Cut Delay

Five social and welfare agencies yesterday urged postponement of relief cuts pending further study of overall budgets, on the eve of two protest demonstrations scheduled for today in front of the Department of Welfare, 902 Broadway.

Picketing sponsored by the New York Tenant Council will be conducted from noon to 2 p.m. Picketing sponsored by the ALP will be conducted from 4:30 to 6 p.m.

The relief cuts are due to go in effect Jan. 16.

The five groups urging postponement were the United Neighborhood Houses, Citizens Committee on Child Care, Council on Tuberculosis and Health Associations of Greater New York, Henry Street Settlement and Urban League of Greater New York.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.—The American Labor Party today wired Senate Minority Leader Elmer F. Quinn and Assembly Minority Leader Irwin Steingut challenging them to carry out the Democratic Party's program which included a promise of welfare expansion. The ALP wire demanded that the Democrats introduce emergency legislation condemning the moves by State Welfare Commissioner Robert T. Lansdale and City Welfare Commissioner Raymond Hilliard to cut relief.

To Set Date for British Election

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UP).—Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labor cabinet will meet tomorrow in a session expected to give final approval to a February date for the 1950 general elections.

USSR to Repatriate 2,500 Japanese

TOKYO, Jan. 9.—Russia today asked Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters for a vessel to repatriate 2,500 Japanese prisoners of war from Siberia.

Call General Strike On Gold Coast

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Africa, Jan. 9.—The People's Convention Party called a general strike today to emphasize its demand for self-government.

Profits Up in 3d Quarter of '49

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (FP).—Net profits piled up by U. S. manufacturing corporations during the third quarter of 1949 were higher than in the second quarter, but still about 20 percent below the same period of 1948, the Federal Trades Commission reported.

The third quarter saw a total profit after taxes by manufacturing corporations of $2.3 billion. Firms of all sizes showed profit boosts during the three months, although the greatest gain was made by the smaller concerns, FTC said.

An illustration of the way profit figures can be distorted by companies who want to make them appear modest is seen in the FTC statement that average profits related to sales were six cents on the dollar. This is the way corporations like to make public their profit figures. But FTC also said that profits measured as a percentage of stockholders equity averaged 12 percent during the quarter.

The FTC said profits on sales for the smaller corporations averaged 2.3 cents while the largest corporations made 7.8 cents on the dollar of sales. Altogether the nation's manufacturing corporations paid out $867 million in dividends to stockholders during the three-month period, and at the same time increased their total assets from $109 billion to $110.1 billion.

School to Study Socialist Lands

The Soviet Union, the New Democracies and China are highlighted in the program of the new term of the Jefferson School of Social Science, which begins next Monday.

Five important courses deal with these crucial areas.

The Soviet Union Today, a lecture course covering questions asked by the man in the street about the land of socialism, will be taught by Myer Weise, who, as a ship's radio operator, spent six exciting months in the USSR recently.

The History of the CPUS, will be taught by David Goldway, executive secretary of the Jefferson School.

The History and Theory of the Chinese Revolutionary Movement is the title of a new course by Israel Epstein, author and journalist.

The New Democracies will be dealt with in courses on The Struggle for Socialism, taught by Goldway, and on Imperialism, taught by Joseph Clark of the Daily Worker.

Schappes Course At Jewish School

One of the courses to be given this term at the Schol of Jewish Studies will be the National Question and the Jewish People with Morris U. Schappes on Tuesday evening at 6:45 and Wednesday evening at 8:30. This is one of many courses on the Marxist approach to the history, culture and contemporay life of the Jewish people for which students are now registering at the office of the School, 575 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson School Building) Room 301.

Soviet Union Develops New Type of Rye

LONDON, Jan. 9 (UP).—Moscow Radio said today Soviet scientists have produced a new variety of rye, yielding two tons per acre.

RADIO SHOW DRAMATIZES RIGHTS FIGHT

By John Hudson Jones

Miss Lena Horne, singing and film star; Miss Shirley Graham, Negro writer, and other prominent Negro citizens last night presented to millions of New Yorkers over WMCA a dramatic documentary on the significance of the National Civil Right Mobilization to be held in Washington Jan. 15-17.

The radio program was presented by the New York National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and was called "Harlem, U.S.A." It also included Rev. James Robinson, of the Church of the Master; Andronicus Jacobs, president of Local 968, International Longshoremen's Association, and Mrs. Ralphael Hendrix whose family was the first Negroes to live in Jimcrow Stuyvesant Town.

The narration by Frank Silvera was rendered with a background of music by Martha Flowers and Randolph Robinson.

Mrs. Hendrix told the story of how her family came to live in Stuyvesant Town.

Miss Horne struck hard at the oppression of Negro women. "For weeks now," she said, "New Yorkers have been hearing of the waste of water. . . . But what of the waste of lives and hopes? What of the waste of joy and beauty which will never be created because talent is denied the opportunity to express itself?"

"It is my duty," Miss Horne declared, "to move you to action. . . ."

And this was the gist of all the talks—urging New Yorkers to go to Washington on Jan. 15-17.

Daily Worker

Entered as second class matter, Oct. 22, 1941, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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(Manhattan and Bronx)			
Daily Worker & The Worker	$3.50	$6.75	$13.00
Daily Worker Only	3.25	6.00	12.00

Lewis Blasts T-H; 60,000 Miners Out

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—John L. Lewis today angrily denounced efforts "to herd the coal miners into the lethal gas chambers of the infamous Taft-Hartley slave statute." Condemning Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O), and National Labor Relations Board counsel Robert Denham, the United Mine Workers president said their proposals to use the Taft-Hartley Law against the miners would "create an orgy of legal bloodletting at the expense of the taxpayers."

More than 60,000 United Mine members struck yesterday. Reports indicated that the walkouts had occurred in eight states.

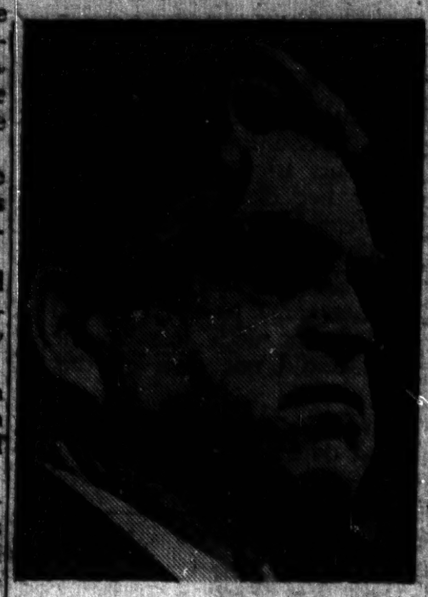
His blistering statement implied denunciation of other public officials, including Senate majority leader Scott Lucas (D-Ill), who have joined the mine operators in demanding that President Truman apply the Taft-Hartley Law to end the miners three-day week.

Lewis declared: "The only issue . . . is whether mine workers shall be paid a base underground rate of $14.05 per day as the operators insist, or $15 per day as the mine workers insist."

The UMW chief asked: "Should the machinery of the state and the money of its citizens be now utilized to oppress the mine workers and cripple the union, merely to save the prosperous coal operators 95 cents a day?"

INCREASE PRESSURE

In an attempt to build up pressure to force Taft-Hartley action against miners, Republican Congressmen and Senators redoubled their cries against the union. Rep. Noah Mason (R-Ill) even proposed impeachment proceedings against President Truman for failure to use Taft-Hartley to end the mine dispute.



LEWIS

Mason made his proposal after a meeting with members of retail coal dealers associations who scurried around Capitol Hill today insisting that Congress take action against the UMW without waiting for the President.

Lewis charged that coal operators were "grafting" on coal consumers. Lewis said the new UMW agreement being signed by "an increasing number of coal companies" adds 23 cents to the previous cost of a ton of coal. "The operators are already collecting from coal consumers an additional 50 cents per ton over previous contract prices," he declared.

BLASTS GRAFT

Lewis asked "shall this graft be now perpetuated by the crushing force of punitive action by government, directed only against those citizens sufficiently unfortunate to be employed in the terrifying darkness and horrifying dangers of coal mines?"

Up to Friday, about 5 percent of the nation's coal producers had come to terms with the mine workers in new agreements calling for the $15 daily minimum rate, an increase in payments to the mine welfare fund to 35 cents per ton, and the selection of trustees to head the welfare fund. Producers with a yearly output of close to 4,000,000 tons were announced as signing agreements last week, bringing the total tonnage under contract to over 22,000,000.

White House spokesmen continued to declare that no "national emergency" existed to provide a basis for use of the Taft-Hartley Law against miners.

Miners in 8 States Shut Down Pits

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 9.—More than 60,000 United Mine Workers went on a spontaneous strike today. The walkouts occurred in eight states.

UMW officials had no comment. The strikes started in northern

(Continued on Page 9)

Charge Acheson Bars Aid to Flying Arrow

HONG KONG, Jan. 9.—Capt. David Jones of the blockade-running American freighter Flying Arrow, wirelessed tonight that his ship was "unseaworthy" after a shelling by a Kuomintang gunboat.

Reporting that he feared a new outbreak of fires—started by the shelling—Jones urgently asked the ship's owners in New York for aid in getting to Shanghai from his anchorage off the mouth of the Yangtze River.

"Isbrandtsen New York," Jones said in an appeal to the Isbrandtsen Line. "Please arrange entry Shanghai. Vessel not seaworthy.

Fires started by the shelling had been put out after a three-hour fight with the aid of the British sloop Black Swan. But in another radio message Jones reported that his ship has four-inch shell holes close to the water line and added:

"Also fear possibility of fire breaking out again."

Jones was carrying a $10,000,000 cargo, including inflammable cotton and jute and explosive chemicals from Hong Kong for Shanghai. Aboard his ship—so far safe—are his crew of 43 and 12 passengers.

(In New York, Hans J. Isbrandtsen charged that Secretary of State Acheson was preventing American naval vessels from going to the aid of his ships. Isbrandtsen made the charge in commenting on the British warship's aid. "We have to take help wherever we can get it," he said. "Acheson has held American naval vessels away from us."

(He appealed directly to President Truman, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson and Secretary of the Navy Francis Matthews for Navy aid.

(In Washington the State Department ordered an investigation of the shelling but pointed out that Capt. Jones had been told his license might be revoked if he tried to run the blockade.

(The State Department also said it had warned the Brooklyn Heights, another Isbrandtsen ship now at Hong Kong, to keep clear of Shanghai.)

2 Skiers Die

TURIN, Italy, Jan. 9 (UP).—Two skiers were killed and five were injured yesterday when a ski-lift dropped 32 persons from a height of 59 feet.

The accident occurred at Cessena, near here, when the ski-lift's cable jumped the support pillar. The lift swung, hurling the occupants to the ground.

Hong Kong Court Rebuffs Chennault

HONG KONG, Jan. 9. — Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault's efforts to obtain possession of some 70 planes and other property he claims to have purchased from two Chinese Kuomintang airlines were rebuffed today by the Supreme Court here.

It was the second time the court had turned down an attempt by Chennault to get the equipment he says he bought from the China National Aviation Corp. (CNAC) and the Central Air Transport Corp. (CATS).

Justice E. H. Williams ruled there was no evidence of a title to the purchase.

China Accepts Recognition By Britain

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Peking radio announced tonight that the Chinese People's Republic had accepted Great Britain's recognition of its regime and had agreed to establish diplomatic relations.

It was announced in New Delhi also that the Peking regime had accepted India's offer of recognition—after more than a week's delay.

The New China News agency here announced it had recorded the following broadcast from the Peking radio:

"Chinese foreign minister Chou En-lai announced he was willing to establish diplomatc relatons withi Great Britain on a basis of equality, mutual benefit and respect for territory and sovereignty."

Jersey High Court Voids 'Loyalty' Oath

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 9.—The New Jersey Supreme Court today ruled unconstitutional the state law requiring state officials or candidates for state offices to take "loyalty" oaths.

The court divided, five to two, in deciding the state legislature had exceeded its power when it passed the acts forcing candidates and state officers, elected or appointed, to swear they were not associated with "subversive" groups or working for the forcible overthrow of the government. The action was brought by the Progressive Party of New Jersey.

The high court ruling upheld a similar ruling two months ago by the superior court.

Morton Bloom, Progressive Party state director, hailed the verdict as a "victory in this fight for civil liberties."

"It is a victory for free elections and free speech," he said. "It is a defeat for big business reaction and the Republican - Democratic machines."

Bloom congratulated the many organizations which associated themselves with the Progressive Party in fighting the law. Those he named were the American Jewish Congress, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, American Civil Liberties Union, American Association of University Professors and the Civil Rights Congress.

Chief Justice Arthur T. Vanderbilt explained that today's opinion invalidates four of the five loyalty oath acts passed by the legislature last year. The Supreme Court had not been asked to pass on the fifth which requires the loyalty oath of school teachers.

The four acts governing candidates and officials were tested in a suit brought by the Progressive Party candidate for governor, James Imbrie. He condemned the law as attempted thought control.

Illness of Juror Halts Hiss Trial

The second perjury trial of Alger Hiss was adjourned yesterday by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard because of the illness of a juror. The trial was tentatively scheduled to resume today at 10.30 a. m.

Gov't Predicts Drop of 10-20% in Auto Sales

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (UP). — The Commerce Department today forecast a drop between 10 and 20 percent in sales of autos and other motor vehicles this year.

2 Rallies Today To Protest Relief Cuts

Two demonstrations to protest the scheduled cuts in relief allowances will be held this afternoon in front of the Welfare Department offices, 902 Broadway. The cuts, effective Jan. 16, will reduce food, clothing and other items by $3 to $4 monthly for each person.

The New York Tenant Council on Rent and Housing will demonstrate from noon to 2 p.m. and the American Labor Party from 4:30 to 6 p.m.

200 UPW Members Barred from CIO 'Trial'

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—More than 200 rank and file members of the United Public Workers were barred today from the CIO's "loyalty trial" of the union. Five bulky guards, reported to be members of the CIO Steel Workers Union, were ordered by Emil Rieve to deny entrance to the UPW members. Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, presided at the "trial."

FBI operators using movie cameras photographed members of the UPW at CIO headquarters. No protest was made by CIO officials insofar as could be learned.

District police guarded the entrance of CIO headquarters on Jackson Place while the patrol wagon repeatedly circled the block. CIO officials declined to say whether the police were there on their request. Police refused to say who had asked their presence.

Reams of photostats of Daily Worker stories and union newspapers were presented today as "evidence" against the UPW by CIO staff members as the "trial" reached the end of the first day.

Fighting the presentation of the material all day, UPW president Abram Flaxer prepared to submit the UPW rebuttal to national CIO officers' charges that the union had consistently followed the "Communist Party line."

Flaxer said the union's defense would be based on the 92-page statement which he would present tomorrow.

Following the presentation of formal charges by William Steinberg, president of the American Radio Association, CIO veterans director Meyer Bernstein began introducing copies of Daily Worker and union publicaton stores.

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

WALTER WINCHELL wrote in Hearst's Mirror yesterday that there was something "ironical" about the passing of the New York Sun. "It defended capitalism and was forced out of business while the Daily Worker staggers on," he says.

Fact is, The Sun wasn't forced out either because it defended capitalism or because it was an openly reactionary paper. The Sun, like most newspapers in the United States, was a business enterprise. It had something to sell—advertising and lies. And, like all capitalist enterprises, it was subject to the laws of competition. It succumbed to its more powerful competitors that could sell more advertising and could produce lies on a mass-production basis. The Sun had to sell out to one of the big newspaper monopolies—the Scripps-Howard chain—while many of its features were sold to that other newspaper trust—the Hearst chain, Winchell's employer.

As for the Daily Worker—well, we are quite different. We are not a capitalist enterprise, but a working class one. We do not produce a commodity for sale. We have a message for the present and future well-being of the American people. That's why we manage to "stagger on."

The passing of The Sun makes not a bit of difference to America—except to its employes and their families. The passing of the Daily Worker would be something else again—and that's why our readers will never permit it to die.

As for the word "stagger." Well, it's true that, although our size is not very big, we do manage to stagger Winchell' Wall Street employers on more than one occasion.

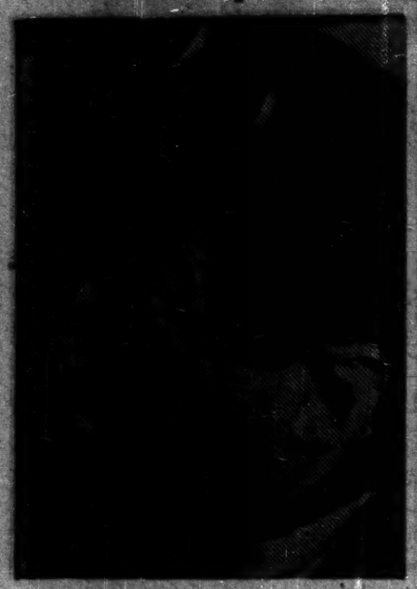
Today's POINT of ORDER

Chiang's man, Tsiang, become chairman of the UN Security Council today. What with Mme. Chiang going back to Formosa, Tsiang can't even claim to represent Riverdale, N. Y., now.

Railroad Workers' Page

Second Tuesday Each Month

Film at Apollo Is About and By Railmen



THE FIRST FILM financed and produced by a labor union to be shown commercially, "Battle of the Rails" is now being shown at the Apollo Theatre on 42 Street. It tells the story of the resistance movement among the railroad men during the Nazi occupation of France. Shown above is a railroad fireman who plays a leading role in the film. Charles Boyer does the commentary.

Wisconsin Rails Step Up Drive For Pension Bill

Wisconsin railroaders have taken the lead in opening up the fight to win 30-year pensions at half-pay during this session of Congress. Plans worked out in La Crosse and Kenosha include formation of committees to visit Congressmen, a mass petition campaign and getting all labor organizations to go on record in favor of the Marcantonio Bill, introduced in the last session of Congress as HR 2146.

The Marcantonio Bill provides for amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act to allow for voluntary retirement at half-pay, based on the five highest years of earnings. It would change the retirement age provision, which is now 65, to allow railroaders to retire upon completion of 30 years of service or at the age of 60.

PREPARE FOR HEARINGS

Full scale mobilizations are being considered to coincide with the opening of hearings on the bill in order to assure proper discussion of the merits of the measure. Although the 30-year bill was not passed at the last session of Congress several distinct improvements were secured in the existing inadequate pension system.

There is a feeling among railroad men here that this may be the year to win the 30-year pension. It was recalled by some of the old-timers that as a result of pressure from their own membership both Kennedy and Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen came out in support of the 30-year principle at the end of the last session of Congress.

However leaders of the pension movement are taking nothing for granted this year. They are moving quickly to set in motion a grass roots campaign which will cover community support all over the country.

Call General Strike On Gold Coast

ACCRA, Gold Coast, Africa, Jan. 9.—The People's Convention Party called a general strike today to emphasize its demand for self-government.

Sunnyside Worker Wins $2,250 Cash Settlement

Another effort of railroad claim agents to defraud an injured worker backfired last week when Mrs. Loretta P. Schwartz, car-cleaning gang foreman in Pennsylvania's Sunnyside yards cashed a settlement check for $2,250. In the Fall of 1947 Mrs. Schwartz was hurt on the job as a result of unsafe working conditions. Company claim agents tried to get her to withdraw her claim and to sign a statement clearing the railroad of responsibility.

While she was still sick in bed the agents came to see her and threatened her with loss of the job if she did not give up the claim.

When this tactic failed the operating department rigged up a disciplinary hearing and demoted her from gang foreman to car cleaner on the grounds that . . . "a superviser shouldn't get hurt—and if she does it's her own fault."

Mrs. Schwartz knew her rights. She retained the services of Archibald Bromsen, railroad labor attorney. He brought suit in her behalf in the U. S. Federal Court, Southern District of New York.

The result was a settlement of $2,250 and reinstatement of Mrs. Schwartz to her former job as gang foreman. Moral: When hurt on the job steer clear of claim agents and company fakes. Get your own lawyer and safeguard your rights under the law.

Mrs. Schwartz first went to work for the Pennsy in August, 1941. By the middle of 1942 she was promoted to gang foreman in the car cleaning department of the Sunnyside yards, a position which she held up to the time of her accident in 1947.

Fred Wolf Is Dead

A wonderful man, a devoted progressive and for over 35 years an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad died Dec. 22. Fred Wolf of Rahway, N. J., collapsed while on the way to attend a meeting of Lodge 53, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which he had been elected First Engineer just a month ago.

Fred was known to many thousands of railroadmen. He was local chairman for over two decades of his own lodge of the Brotherhood Local Firemen & Enginemeen, and had transferred to the other engine Brotherhood after the 1946 strike, which Truman broke and BLF&E's Robertson failed to support.

Fred never rested in promoting the well-being of the men in the industry.

SCHEDULE FORCES REDCAPS TO WORK ON LUNCH HOUR

Redcaps at Grand Central terminal are still being forced to work on their lunch hour as a result of supposedly "temporary" schedule revisions in their working hours by the New York Central Railroad. Because of a change in working hours ordered by the Stationmaster on Dec. 16. Redcaps on the shift starting at 2:30 p. m. soon found they had to give up a good part of their lunch hour in order to meet trains and maintain their earnings.

Before Dec. 16 the redcaps had been working from 3 p. m. to 11:30 p. m. with a half-hour lunch period. Under the new schedule the men are ordered to come in a half hour earlier. They are told to make up this half hour by taking an hour for lunch instead of the usual 30 minutes. But the gimmick in the deal is that the Merchants Limited and the Empire State are due in at the terminal during the period supposedly reserved for lunch. The redcaps now have to meet those two trains on their own time or else give up a good part of their earnings.

Conditions have been going from bad to worse for the redcaps for some time. The men belong to the UTSEA (CIO). But as some of the Grand Central men remarked recently Willard Townsend, president of the union is too busy raiding the CIO Food and Tobacco Workers Union in the South to do anything about conditions at Grand Central.

New England Association of Railroad Veterans

Affiliated with all New England Railroads and the United Associations of Railroad Veterans

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Date Received by the Treasurer _____
(Applicants will not fill in this line)

The undersigned respectfully applies for membership in the New England Association of Railroad Veterans, and if admitted promises to abide by the By-Laws of the Association.

Fees and Membership, $2.00 Gold Button 75c — Total, $2.75

Qualifications for Membership

Active members (confined to white employes) who have been in the service of any railroad, for a period of 20 years, whether continuous or not, and who at the time of admission are employees of any New England Railroads.—Art. II. Sections 2-3 of By-Laws. Eligible members also include employees of the Central Vermont Railway, Delaware and Hudson, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railroads in New England.

Name of Applicant _____ Age _____

I hereby recommend him for membership in the New England Association of Railroad Veterans.

_____ Member

Mail application and fees to HERBERT P. WELLS, Treasurer, Lock Box 93, North Station Post Office, Boston 14, Mass., or to home address, 83 Sagamore Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

Write Full Name and Address Plainly

Send Check or Money Order. Do Not Send Cash Through the Mail

Month _____ Card No. _____

RANK AND FILE railroaders denounced the Jimcrow application blank of the New England Association of Railroad Workers as "scandalous." Composed in the main of old-timers and not necessarily war veterans, the Association wants "active members confined to white employe."

Railroads Claim 'Crisis' in Coal; Order Cutbacks

Although no definite figures are available yet on the alleged coal shortage, the nation's railroads are going along with the campaign of pressure against the United Mine Workers by ordering drastic cuts in service. Already 654 passenger trains have been taken out of service, even before the results of a survey on available coal stocks are made known by the Department of Interior.

The cue for these drastic cutbacks came from the Interstate Commerce Commission which declared that an emergency existed in coal and allowed railroads to seize coal, "if necessary." Under the ICC order mines will not be supplied with cars for coal shipments to their regular customers until they first fill the minimum needs of the railroads.

The miners have been working a 3-day week but starting Jan. 1, they went on a five-day week in those mines which granted the UMW a 95-cents daily increase and a rise in welfare fund payments from 20 to 35 cents.

Meanwhile the railroads have been furloughing employes and curtailing train service. The New York Central has scheduled cuts on 147 trains. The Pennsy is dropping 100; the Jersey Central will eliminate 41 and the Erie 28.

Veteran railroaders are charging the railroads and the ICC with jumping the gun on these cutbacks and layoffs in line with the campaign of big business to break the United Mine Workers by means of court suits and government pressure.

10% Rate Hike For REA Urged By ICC Men

A 10 percent increase in first and second class rates of the Railway Express Agency was recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission by two ICC examiners last Friday. These new rates would apply to less than carload shipments handled at the 23,000 REA depots throughout the nation.

While the increase means a lot in profits to the 68 railroads who own the REA, it may result in even more layoffs for the REA workers.

The REA has knocked 30,000 men off the working force in the last few years and its president, A. L. Hammell, indicates in a recent issue of **Railway Age** that the company has more plans along the same lines. A group of Wall Street speedup specialists has been hired to make "a thoroughgoing analysis of every item of expense. . . . The use of labor saving devices of all kinds, conveyor systems, fork lift trucks, bookkeeping and other machines, ice making machines is rapidly being extended."

In the past six months, Hammel reports, reductions have been made in operating expenses amounting to more than $3,000,000 annually.

George Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, the union which represents the bulk of expressmen outside of New York, goes along with the company in blaming the low rates in the post office parcel service for the layoffs. But the new proposed increase in rates for the REA is not designed to meet competition from the post office. It may result in even fewer parcels being handled by REA although the railroads may make more profits because of the higher rates.

Harrison is an old hand at covering up for the railroads and in New York the express workers have indicated that they are on to him. The last contract Harrison signed for the men in the New York area resulted in the loss of Sunday as a penalty day. Disgusted with Harrison and his stooges, a large majority of the New York REA workers have quit the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and formed their own Express Workers Union.

Rails, Public Happy at Grand Central 'Quiet'

The statue of Cornelius ("the public be damned") Vanderbilt, in front of Grand Central Terminal must be turning greener by the minute, as a result of the railroads' losing campaign to force people passing through the terminal to listen to paid commercials and canned music.

The public just refused to be damned. And in the face of a rising tide of indignation, the New York Central and the New York New Haven & Hartford Railroad gave up the ghost. Even happier than the passengers are the workers of Grand Central. They had to listen to the commercialized pap all day long.

Daily Worker

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ALP Leader Assails Upstate Cop Brutality

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Out of the tragedy of joblessness, which has hit the Negro community here especially hard, has come a revived demand for subsidized child care centers for the children of mothers who work or must find jobs.

MRS. ANDREWS

"The foundries, rail repair shops, the roundhouse have been laying off the men, and things are tough for the 3,000 Negro workingpeople here," Beverly Andrews, community spark plug and recent American Labor Party nominee for City Council from the 15th Ward, told the Daily Worker.

"The women have to go to work. But they can't do it unless we get back those child care centers."

Mrs. Andrews recalled that there were several such centers during the war, where children were well taken care of for as little as $3 a week. Before the war, there were WPA-financed centers with meals and good teachers. Since Governor Dewey scuttled the wartime centers, there has been nothing.

Dynamic and politically wise, Mrs. Andrews explained that the local relief load is reaching emergency proportions as a result of widespread layoffs. People who need it badly can get on relief only after a long wait. Social workers quitting because the strain is too great.

The relief bureau does come to life, however, when it receives pressure, she said.

CITES COP BRUTALITY

She was bitter, too, about housing conditions and police savagery against the people of the community.

The 15th Ward, both its Negro and white areas, is made up mostly of ancient, dilapidated tenements. I just came across a couple with five or six children living in an abandoned, leaking garage ready to collapse. Families are piled one on top of another. Many with three and four kids live in a single tiny room in a rooming house. Rents are exorbitant. You pay $80 a month in some cases for a four-room basement apartment which is flooded when it rains or snows."

The sharp segregation practices promoted by the real estate interests are responsible, of course. They extend to public housing projects, Mrs. Andrews declared, noting that in the recently-constructed Pioneer houses Negroes are confined to a single section. Of the 720 units, only 52 are Negro-inhabited.

The 15th Ward is the only one in the city regularly patrolled by police on foot. In recent months, there have been several cases of police brutality brought to public notice as the Negro people have begun to fight back against their treatment.

Many other cases, Mrs. Andrews believes, never reach public notice. Resentment is deep and bitter as the police often try wholesale intimidation and trrorization of the community.

She declared it is not enough to center attention on Negro discrimination in Negro communities

(Continued on Page 8)

Labor Won't Get Anything Out of Syracuse Demos Unless--

By Max Gordon

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Republicans were turned out of City Hall here last November for the first time in a quarter of a century because of popular disgust with local policies and inefficiency, but the Democratic victors will do no better unless public pressure forces them into line.

This is the way George Sheldrick, Communist Party organizer here for the past decade, sums up the municipal turnover which has caused much tongue-wagging in state political circles.

The city has been so staunchly Republican in recent years that it was the only one in the state to go for Alf Landon in 1936.

In 1949, however, a Democratic mayoralty candidate Thomas Corcoran was elected by a 10,000 vote margin out of some 95,000 cast.

The GOP setback was not primarily due to public reaction to national issues, nor to official and CIO activities, Sheldrick believes. Proof of this is seen in the results of the Senate race, where Democratic candidate Herbert H. Lehman lost to Republican John Foster Dulles by some 8,000 votes. Lehman had the support of all official trade union organizations.

BOOBY TRAP

The municipal election showed how continued attachment to the two-party system is a booby-trap for labor. The Democrats, feeling free to appease reactionary elements in town, picked as their standard-bearer a businessman who preached much of the same "free enterprise" bunk as the Republicans.

Trade unions and liberals wedded to the Democrats were not enthusiastic about Corcoran. His program did not include public housing expansion or several other planks important to the people and generally advocated by labor. But because they were tied so firmly to the Democratic ktie, they just trailed along without much influence on the situation.

"The two major parties depended on the fact that the offical right wing-controlled labor movement would not back the American Labor Party, or otherwise take an independent stand," Sheldrick told the Daily Worker "Hence they found it unnecessary to make any concessions to the workingclass."

He charged the AFL and CIO "failed their members by not advancing independent demands or projecting an independent program along lines needed by the people."

URGES UNITY

What is needed now, Sheldrick insisted, is a united struggle of the people, including all sections of the labor movement, to win what many people thought they were voting for when they opposed the reelection of the Republican Administration.

The United Labor Committee, consisting of AFL, CIO and rail unions, took no action in the municipal campaign at all.

Among the factors cited by Sheldrick for the GOP defeat were the sales tax imposed by the city administration under the local tax program sponsored by Gov. Dewey; the inefficiency and brutality of the police, especially against the people of the primarily Negro 15th Ward; the effort last spring to suppress free speech in the case of a leader of the Young Progressives, Irving Feiner.

Elements of a municipal program to unite the labor movement and other sections of the people of Syracuse, Sheldrick believes, include the following:

- Stop any fare increase.
- Additional housing projects, both state and federal.
- An end to segregation in public housing and special steps to see that Negro people get their just share of homes.
- A local rent control law, including a moratorium on evictions.
- Regulations compelling landlords to introduce sanitary conditions in slum tenements; at least a third of the city's houses are considered unfit for proper habitation.
- New schools to replace the dilapidated buildings in workingclass areas such as Croton, Montgomery and the North Side.
- End of police rule in the 15th Ward.
- City to join fight for increased jobless pay and increased staffing of local Unemployment Insurance office. With 25,000 reported unemployed, the city should also fight for federal and state works projects.

The Congressional district in which Syracuse is located, the 36th, has been represented by arch-reactionary Republicans for a good many years. It is felt by Sheldrick and others this can be changed this fall if the labor movement can be united and a coalition developed between progressive Democrats and the American Labor Party around a program for peace and democracy.

Whether such a coalition can be elected, it is believed, depends upon the course of development of struggle around national, state and local issues in the next few months.

D of J Hounding of CAW Called Attack on Peace

The most recent victim of the Truman administration's policy of suppressing all progressive opposition to its military program by use of the phony "foreign label" is the women's organization, the Congress of American Women. Muriel Draper, president of the CAW, revealed last Friday that the Justice Department is demanding that women's group officers and board members register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The women's leader vigorously denied the Justice Department's charge "that we are now or ever have been a foreign agent in the meaning of the law or in any other sense whatever."

At the press conference, Mrs. Draper disclosed that the CAW had disaffiliated from the Women's International Democratic Federation, a world body of peace-minded women in 58 countries with an estimated membership of 85,000,000. Its former affiliation was used as the excuse for persecuting the CAW.

Demand for registration was made by William E. Foley, chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Justice Department, in a letter dated Oct. 18, 1949. After the disaffiliation on Dec. 11, 1949, by a vote of the CAW's national executive board, Foley wrote Mrs. Draper that, ". . . the organization (CAW) has a continuing obligation to register despite any steps it might take at the present time to discontinue its activities. . . ."

REJECT D OF J EDICT

"We categorically reject," said Mrs. Draper, "Mr. Foley's determination that the Foreign Agents Registration Act applies in any way to our organization, either during the period of our affiliation with the WIDF or since our disaffiliation. For Mr. Foley to continue to insist upon our registration as a foreign agent demonstrates that he is using it to harass our organization and its members and to obstruct its activities."

Pointing out that the campaigns of the CAW have stressed peace, opposition to racial and religious discrimination and expanded permanent child care," Mrs. Draper said, "In the course of our campaigns we have had frequent occasion to differ sharply with the policies and practices of the current national administration."

"We believe this is the reason we are being hounded," she stressed.

Mrs. Draper explained that the CAW's program "is rooted in the needs of the American women, as wives, mothers, citizens, workers. These needs are the common needs of women all over the world whose gallant struggle for human dignity and lives of their children will always be an inspiration to all of us."

The action against the CAW, she declared, was "an attempt to break up the unity of the peace-loving people of the world, the people who feel we don't have to kill each other to solve our problems."

O. John Rogge, attorney for the CAW in this case, pointed out that this attack was the "latest method the government was employing to eliminate political dissent." He disclosed that the Justice Department was taking similar action against other groups. He did not name the groups. Gloria Agrin is also a counsel for the CAW in the case.

"In spite of our clear right as American women to formulate and support our program," said Mrs. Draper, "the Department of Justice decided to exploit current anti-international prejudices to pin the 'foreign agent' label on the CAW. The CAW considers itself bound by its devotion to our traditional American liberties to fight this persecution of opinion, so reminiscent of fascism, as a menace to American freedom."

Expressing hope that the American people would not permit the Justice Department to succeed in its scheme to presecute the CAW, Mrs. Draper said her organization would resist the "foreign agent" maneuver.

Schappes Course At Jewish School

One of the courses to be given this term at the Schol of Jewish Studies will be the National Question and the Jewish People with Morris U. Schappes on Tuesday evening at 6:45 and Wednesday evening at 8:30. This is one of many courses on the Marxist approach to the history, culture and contemporay life of the Jewish people for which students are now registering at the office of the School, 575 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson School Building) Room 301.

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Speakers:
HENRY WINSTON
BERTHA LOWITT
Cultural Production—
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Our Pledge 100% of the Sub Drive and Recruiting Drive on That Night

Jefferson School

REGISTRATION ON ALL THIS WEEK
10 A.M.-9 P.M.
Classes Start Monday, Jan. 16
Over 100 courses in Politics, Economics, Science, etc.
JEFFERSON SCHOOL, 575 Sixth Avenue, N.Y.C.

Of Things to Come

CONGRESS AND THE PLANTATION

By John Pittman

I WAS TELLING my close buddy, Deep South, that Harry Truman had cancelled out all his proposals for social welfare when he called for a bigger and more expensive "cold-war" for attack, not defense. "And that's not all," drawled Deep South, giving me the fish-eye. "Before we can have any real welfare anywhere in these United States we've got to shake loose things in my part of the country. Matter of fact," he added, "we wouldn't have this creeping aggression they call the 'cold war' if my folks didn't have a plantation-system around their necks."

"Don't talk nonsense," I said. "What skin off my nose is your plantation-system?"

Deep snorted in disgust. "That's the trouble with you smug New Yorkers," he said. "Think the universe is an extension of the Bronx."

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"YOU PEOPLE UP HERE," he went on, "sorely need the things Truman promised but can't deliver. Things like repeal of Taft-Hartley, a civil rights program, price support for the farmers, housing, health care and improved unemployment insurance. When Taft and other Hooverites holler they'll be against 'em, you think it's mainly the GOP against welfare. Because you underestimate the plantation-system. But, brother, you've got it around your neck, too."

"I'm just a babe in the Brooklyn woods," I said. "Spell it out to me in words of one syllable."

"Okay," said Deep, "but first a few figures: 122 of the 263 Democrats in the House of Representatives, and 26 of the 56 in the Senate are plantation-system Democrats. The 170 Republicans in the House and the 40 in the Senate may be a minority, but with the boys from the plantation this combination commands 66 Senate votes against 30, and 292 House votes against 143. Even supposing all the other Democrats vote progressively—which no one in his right mind can suppose—the combination will call the tune on all bills.

"What's more, these plantation-Democrats are chairmen of 11 of the 19 standing House committees and eight of the 15 standing Senate committees. All key committees, too. So they can throttle or water down bills in committee. The plantation's in the saddle, son, sitting prettier than it's been since the 1850s!"

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"BUT WHERE DOES THE plantation system fit into all this?" I asked.

"Coming up," said Deep. "Exactly 6,111,530 New Yorkers voted in 1948 and elected two Senators and 45 Congressmen. But in the same election, only 6,619,185 people voted in all of the 13 plantation-states—that's just 507,655 more than in New York—yet they elected 26 Senators and 122 Congressmen.

"Now the Constitution says congressional representation must be based on population. So this could happen only by forcibly and fraudulently denying the vote to the majority of the people in these 13 states. Which means all the representatives in Washington from these 13 states are there illegally.

"But they're there by grace of the plantation system. And not simply the ante-bellum slavery relic, with acre on acre of land in cotton, corn and tobacco, tilled by poor whites and poorer Negroes. Much more than this. The essence of the plantation system is oppression of the Negro people. It's disfranchisement and Jimcrow, pellagra and ghettos, Hurism and riding boss rule. And you'll find the plantation's shadow right here in New York City and in every other city where Negroes are denied any of the rights and privileges of full, first-class citizenship. Because the same people who own the plantations own most of the wealth of the country—the people up here in Wall St."

"Deep," I asked, "are you telling me that it's only by fighting Jimcrow wherever it exists in our country that we'll win any kind of real social welfare? And that people outside as well as inside the South have got to start a movement for land reform and representative government in Dixie?"

Deep nodded agreement. "Maybe you Manhattans aren't hopelessly provincial after all," he said.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Life Expectancy of Negroes and Whites

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is just two years since Henry Wallace, speaking in Oklahoma to the National Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, said: "I am haunted by one single fact: A Negro child born this day has a life expectancy 10 years less than that of a white child born a few miles away. I say those 10 extra years for millions of Americans are what we are fighting for."

This is the result of Jimcrow—of unequal opportunity, of forcing Negro Americans into congested ghettos, of depriving them of medical school faciilties, of offering them only the lowest paid menial tasks, thus refusing them proper food and recreation.

I recall these words and their meaning as I read the October, 1949 Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (itself famous for Stuyvesant Town Housing Project's discrimination). The lead article, "A Century of Progress in Longevity," is most enlightening. It says: "By 1947, the colored were still only on a par with the white population of 1920-29." It goes on to show by full page statistics that Negro men live almost seven years less than white males, that Negro women live almost 10 years less than white women, on the average in America!

STANLEY JAY.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES explains the finer points of Greek "democracy," as practiced by the Athens fascists from Lt. Gen. Fleet's knee. On the impending Greek poll the Times says: "The free character of the election cannot be impugned because of the continued prohibition of the Communist Party, which remains in rebellion against the existing order." By this brilliant logic one can justify as democratic the disenfranchisement of any group which challenges fascist tyranny. and of course, that's the only kind of "democracy" the Times ever believed in.

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THE MIRROR'S Walter Winchell mourns the Sun's passing: "There's no justice: it defended capitalism and was forced out of business, but the Daily Worker staggers on. What irony!" Not irony, Mr. Winchell. History. And the Daily Worker will be reporting the building of socialism in America long after the Mirror joins the Sun.

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THE COMPASS' Paul Denis tips: "Watch for the Liberals to support the Republican candidate and for the Democrats to put up a Democrat to oppose Rep. Marcantonio at the next election."

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THE NEWS, which thinks a normal life consists exclusively of lynching Jews, Negroes and progressives a la Peekskill, says the UN "is a futile piece of international idiocy" and we ought to "pull out."

THE POST'S Max Lerner notes the "hollow ring" in Mme. Chiang's farewell. He says: "China is not occupied by a foreign enemy but "is ruled by a Chinese party that has a program and a following. Chiang has neither."

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, which could get gooseflesh from reading Mein Kampf, finds that: "Few appeals to a nation's heart and conscience have been more moving than Madame Chiangs farewell."

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THE JOURNAL AMERICAN still grimly determined to make a president out of that aging ham in Tokyo, proclaims that the "recovery and rehabilitation of Japan . . . is the greatest of all postwar marvels and it is entirely without precedent in human history."

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann, appalled at the "lunacy" of the let's-take-Formosa boys, declares: "Our recognition (of the new China), if it is long delayed, if it is preceded by fierce debate, will be a recognition of our own defeat. The longer we wait, says he, "the more we shall lose face before the world and among the people of Asia." Ah, well. Lippmann broods over losing face, Hoover's apoplectic about losing space. But the Chinese people have won a major battle for the human race.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Initiative Shifting to Maritime Rank and File

SINCE the CIO convention that was supposed to liquidate the leftwing, an upsurge of militancy and unity has developed in the maritime unions on both coasts. This contradicts violently the predictions of the rightwingers and journalistic "labor experts."

Supporters of Philip Murray inside the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union counted on the results of the Cleveland convention to strengthen them. The reverse happened. In Portland, for the first time in eight years, the forces supporting Harry Bridges' administration and policies were swept into office. In Seattle and in other ports the most hardbitten right wing factionalists were eliminated. Even where rightwingers won, they are in many cases pledged to support the international union's program.

The National Maritime Union membership of San Francisco is strongly anti-Curran.

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IN THE AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, in which Harry Lundeberg plays Curran's role, a revolt, that began with the expulsion of a Seattle sailor named Mahoney for simply asking why the union was passing the picket lines of Canadian seamen, continues in the sixth month now. Crews of many ships are supporting the Mahoney defense movement and Lundeberg is really sweating.

The spirit for rank and file control is also showing itself very strongly in the unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers with chances good that Walter Stack (brother of Joe), recognized as the outstanding militant of the union, will be elected Frisco port agent.

Support for the left wing leaders of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards was never stronger in that union's long history.

In New York, the nation's main port, Joe Curran still needs the help of the New York Police Department to "win" membership meetings. Last Thursday's meeting battle was only the latest indication. A united front of all constructive forces in the NMU, irrespective of past lineups, is shaping.

Things are stirring even in "King" Joe Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). For the first time in many years, the rank and file has forced elections in some locals—and, believe it or not, by secret ballot! Where such elections have taken place, anti-Ryan rank and filers either won places or drew impressive votes.

Most significant was the overwhelming vote of confidence given to officers of Local 968, consisting almost entirely of Negroes. This is the local that waged a courageous fight for months for job rights.

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LOCAL 338-1, ILA, used to hold "elections" every four years at a sparsely-attended membership meeting with "everybody in favor of re-electing all the officers, say aye!" This time, the rank and file candidate for president drew 175 to 285 for the winner. In Local 808 the challenger drew more than a fourth of the vote.

It all adds up to this: 1) The attempt to destroy the left wing in the maritime industry and to drive out the Communists is being defeated; 2) the attempted offensive of the phonies in all unions has pretty much dissipated; 3) the maritime workers are obviously on the eve of a big upsurge in a struggle against the steadily worsening standards and working conditions and mass unemployment, and they are shaping the kind of waterfront unity they need for this struggle; 4) historically, America's seamen and other maritime groups have always had to struggle against dictators and shipowner agents in union office before the decks were clear for a major struggle. They are developing just that.

The current effort to agree on a united front of the many groups in the progressive camp of maritime workers, is Step No. 1 toward the full unfolding of the trend described above. With a limited number of such common issues as the hiring hall, jobs and the Bridges defense, it should not be difficult to bring all constructive forces together in each port and nationally. The pressure of events is bound to force such unity.

COMING: Story of the N. Y. Sun . . . by Joseph North . . . in the weekend Worker

CHICAGO UE WARNS OF THE 'GARRISON STATE'

District Council 11, of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of Chicago branded recent Stewart-Warner Corp loyalty firings as signaling 'the rise of the military state—the garrison state—in the USA.'

The Council denounced the firing of five employes with service records of from nine to 26 years the company used as an excuse, the union said, directives in a Department of Defense, Office of Public Information Release No. 544-49 of Dec. 5, 1949. The employes had refused to sign a so-called non-Communist affidavit "so broad in hidden scope," declared the Council, "they could not remain sincere union members and retain their jobs." The union said the firings violated the Bill of Rights.

The Chicago Sun-Times featured a series of articles on the incident, the Chicago Daily News and the Jamestown (NY) Sun rapped the firings editorially.

"Their discharge," declared the Chicago Daily News, "raises some questions that should be clairified. It would appear that they were discharged because of their affiliation with a political party or their refusal to deny such affiliation. Such actions would be contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the Bill of Rights."

The Jamestown Sun characterized the policy of the corporation as "toe the political and non-union line, or by next Chrstmas you may no longer have a job."

The Council has urged action in the form of "widespread individual and group protests to President Truman and the Stewart-Warner Corp., 1826 Diversey Parkway, Chicago."

Death Toll 40 at Mental Hospital

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 9 (UP). A coroner's jury today began investigation of the fire which swept a mental ward building at Mercy Hospital here Saturday, killing 40 women.

Tenant Leaders Demand Legislature OK Rent Law

By Max Gordon

State legislative leaders were urged yesterday by the New York Tenants Council to validate New York City's anti-eviction law at once, and to protect all tenants in the state from rent increases and evictions. In a wire to majority and minority leaders of both houses, Isidore Blumberg, Council executive secretary, expressed sharp opposition to removal of the state from federal rent control, as projected by both Democrats and Reoublicans in the Legislature.

The Legislature was due to act last night on a measure which would make the Sharkey Law valid, following action by a state court knocking it out on the grounds it was in conflict with existing state law.

According to Albany reports, however, the validation would operate only until May 1 because Gov. Dewey and legislative leaders are thinking about taking the state out of the federal control set-up altogether, and setting up a state control system instead.

Such a move has been specifically requested by Assemblyman Louis Peck, Bronx Democrat, and is embodied in a bill which the Liberal Party is said to be considering.

Gov. Dewey and GOP legislative leaders are examining the idea with a view toward its political benefits for them in the state elections this year.

Behind the move is the fact that federal control has been removed from many areas in the state, with the result that rents have shot up two and three times in some cases. Where federal controls have not been lifted, they have been so "liberalized" as to result in wide increases.

In New York City, rents have been jacked up by the federal housing expediter in some 124,000 units during the past year. The Sharkey law barred collection of the increases in many cases.

Removal of the state from the federal set-up, it is maintained, will cripple the congressional fight for a decent federal rent control law. There is no reason to believe the Dewey Administration will be any more amenable to decent controls.

FIGHTING PROGRAM

A rounded-out rent control fight, it is held, must include the following items:

- Real federal controls, including removal of the present housing expediter, Tighe Woods, who has aided the crippling of federal controls.
- Validation of the New York City Sharkey Law and similar local laws in other communities.
- A State rent control law which will operate in any locality where federal controls are removed, bring new housing under control, and enact a moratorium on evictions which will have an effect similar to the Sharkey Law in New York City.

Speaking for the 250,000 members of the New York Tenants Council, Blumberg, in his wire to the legislative leaders, said that tenants "require protection from increases and evictions at all levels—federal, state and city."

He urged a two-year eviction moratorium, and charged the New York Real Estate Board with "taking advantage of the serious housing shortage to dynamite rent control."

The Bronx Rent and Housing Council's drive for no payment of rents where rent increases have been granted until New York City rent control is restored, is 99 percent effective, according to Bernard Berger, Council rent director.

A mass delegation of tenants, led by the council's field directors Ken Grossett and John Jackson, will be in Albany next Monday evening to demand unlimited validation of the local law.

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THE POISON PIPELINE FROM WASHINGTON

The case will be tried as just another disorderly conduct charge. But behind the charge lies the story of how the minds of the young are poisoned. The young man in the case will appear today in the East New York Magistrate's Court.

It all goes back to the night of Dec. 23, when Lodge 795 of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order was celebrating a Chanukah party, commemorating the heroic deeds of the Maccabeans against the tyrants of olden times. The eight candles of the Menorah were lit and the songs of Chanukah filled the hall. Cookies, fruits, flowers and the traditional "latkes" filled the table.

At about 11 o'clock, the hall began to empty out. Only a handful were there. Into the gathering walked a 19-year-old youth.

"Are you reds?" demanded the intruder.

"No, we're having a party here, a Chanukah party?"

"Are you reds?" chanted the boy.

"This is a private party. We must ask you to leave."

"Are you reds? I won't leave. I hate reds." The boy's face was distorted with hate. He seized a chair and swung it.

In a few minutes the quiet hall had been changed to a scene of violence. The people were angry. They moved toward him, pulled the chair from his hands and started to push him toward the door.

"You dirty Jew bastards. Hitler didn't finish the job, but we will. I'm coming back with a gang of 20 and we'll burn the place down," the youth shouted.

He refused to leave. Hatred had given him strength and it took the combined efforts of the four or five men there to force him out of the building.

The police were called, but they arrived after he was gone. He was traced, however, and the police had to arrest him.

The boy appeared in court the next day. His father and brother were with him. When the complaint was read, the judge turned to the boy and said: "How could you say such horrible things? It's too bad you did not have a chance to live under Hitler, perhaps then you would understand better what you were saying. What made you go up to this place?"

The answer was the usual pat, "They hold Communist meetings there." He was released on $500 bail.

Here was the open sesame to all violence. Attack in the name of fighting Communism, and you can commit any kind of crime. Here was the rotten fruit of the loyalty orders, the propaganda of hate and violence that have bombarded the ears of our youth for these many years. Here was the result of permitting the May Quinns to continue to teach our children.

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Cultural Production—
"The Lonesome Train"

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Of Things to Come

CONGRESS AND THE PLANTATION

By John Pittman

I WAS TELLING my close buddy, Deep South, that Harry Truman had cancelled out all his proposals for social welfare when he called for a bigger and more expensive "cold war" for attack, not defense. "And that's not all," drawled Deep South, giving me the fish-eye. "Before we can have any real welfare anywhere in these United States we've got to shake loose things in my part of the country. Matter of fact," he added, "we wouldn't have this creeping aggression they call the 'cold war' if my folks didn't have a plantation-system around their necks."

"Don't talk nonsense," I said. "What skin off my nose is your plantation-system?"

Deep snorted in disgust. "That's the trouble with you smug New Yorkers," he said. "Think the universe is an extension of the Bronx."

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"YOU PEOPLE UP HERE," he went on, "sorely need the things Truman promised but can't deliver. Things like repeal of Taft-Hartley, a civil rights program, price support for the farmers, housing, health care and improved unemployment insurance. When Taft and other Hooverites holler they'll be against 'em, you think it's mainly the GOP against welfare. Because you underestimate the plantation-system. But, brother, you've got it around your neck, too."

"I'm just a babe in the Brooklyn woods," I said. "Spell it out to me in words of one syllable."

"Okay," said Deep, "but first a few figures: 122 of the 263 Democrats in the House of Representatives, and 26 of the 56 in the Senate are plantation-system Democrats. The 170 Republicans in the House and the 40 in the Senate may be a minority, but with the boys from the plantation this combination commands 66 Senate votes against 30, and 292 House votes against 143. Even supposing all the other Democrats vote progressively—which no one in his right mind can suppose—the combination will call the tune on all bills.

"What's more, these plantation-Democrats are chairmen of 11 of the 19 standing House committees and eight of the 15 standing Senate committees. All key committees, too. So they can throttle or water down bills in committee. The plantation's in the saddle, son, sitting prettier than it's been since the 1850s!"

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"BUT WHERE DOES THE plantation system fit into all this?" I asked.

"Coming up," said Deep. "Exactly 6,111,530 New Yorkers voted in 1948 and elected two Senators and 45 Congressmen. But in the same election, only 6,619,185 people voted in all of the 13 plantation-states—that's just 507,655 more than in New York—yet they elected 26 Senators and 122 Congressmen.

"Now the Constitution says congressional representation must be based on population. So this could happen only by forcibly and fraudulently denying the vote to the majority of the people in these 13 states. Which means all the representatives in Washington from these 13 states are there illegally.

"But they're there by grace of the plantation system. And not simply the ante-bellum slavery relic, with acre on acre of land in cotton, corn and tobacco, tilled by poor whites and poorer Negroes. Much more than this. The essence of the plantation system is oppression of the Negro people. It's disfranchisement and Jimcrow, pellagra and ghettos, klurism and riding boss rule. And you'll find the plantation's shadow right here in New York City and in every other city where Negroes are denied any of the rights and privileges of full, first-class citizenship. Because the same people who own the plantations own most of the wealth of the country—the people up here in Wall St."

"Deep," I asked, "are you telling me that it's only by fighting Jimcrow wherever it exists in our country that we'll win any kind of real social welfare? And that people outside as well as inside the South have got to start a movement for land reform and representative government in Dixie?"

Deep nodded agreement. "Maybe you Manhattans aren't hopelessly provincial after all," he said.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Life Expectancy of Negroes and Whites

New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is just two years since Henry Wallace, speaking in Oklahoma to the National Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, said: "I am haunted by one single fact: A Negro child born this day has a life expectancy 10 years less than that of a white child born a few miles away. I say those 10 extra years for millions of Americans are what we are fighting for."

This is the result of Jimcrow—of unequal opportunity, of forcing Negro Americans into congested ghettos, of depriving them of medical school faciilties, of offering them only the lowest paid menial tasks, thus refusing them proper food and recreation.

I recall these words and their meaning as I read the October, 1949 Statistical Bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. (itself famous for Stuyvesant Town Housing Project's discrimination). The lead article, "A Century of Progress in Longevity," is most enlightening. It says: "By 1947, the colored were still only on a par with the white population of 1920-29." It goes on to show by full page statistics that Negro men live almost seven years less than white males, that Negro women live almost 10 years less than white women, on the average in America!

STANLEY JAY.

Press Roundup

THE TIMES explains the finer points of Greek "democracy," as practiced by the Athens fascists from Lt. Gen. Fleet's knee. On the impending Greek poll the Times says: "The free character of the election cannot be impugned because of the continued prohibition of the Communist Party, which remains in rebellion against the existing order." By this brilliant logic one can justify as democratic the disenfranchisement of any group which challenges fascist tyranny, and of course, that's the only kind of "democracy" the Times ever believed in.

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THE MIRROR'S Walter Winchell mourns the Sun's passing: "There's no justice: it defended capitalism and was forced out of business, but the Daily Worker staggers on. What irony!" Not irony, Mr. Winchell. History. And the Daily Worker will be reporting the building of socialism in America long after the Mirror joins the Sun.

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THE COMPASS' Paul Denis tips: "Watch for the Liberals to support the Republican candidate and for the Democrats to put up a Democrat to oppose Rep. Marcantonio at the next election."

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THE NEWS, which thinks a normal life consists exclusively of lynching Jews, Negroes and progressives a la Peekskill, says the UN "is a futile piece of international idiocy" and we ought to "pull out."

THE POST'S Max Lerner notes the "hollow ring" in Mme. Chiang's farewell. He says: "China is not occupied by a foreign enemy but "is ruled by a Chinese party that has a program and a following. Chiang has neither."

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THE WORLD-TELEGRAM, which could get gooseflesh from reading Mein Kampf, finds that: "Few appeals to a nation's heart and conscience have been more moving than Madame Chiangs farewell."

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THE JOURNAL AMERICAN still grimly determined to make a president out of that aging ham in Tokyo, proclaims that the "recovery and rehabilitation of Japan . . . is the greatest of all postwar marvels and it is entirely without precedent in human history."

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE'S Walter Lippmann, appalled at the "lunacy" of the let's-take-Formosa boys, declares: "Our recognition (of the new China), if it is long delayed, if it is preceded by fierce debate, will be a recognition of our own defeat. The longer we wait, says he, "the more we shall lose face before the world and among the people of Asia." Ah, well. Lippmann broods over losing face, Hoover's apoplectic about losing space. But the Chinese people have won a major battle for the human race.—R. F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Initiative Shifting to Maritime Rank and File

SINCE the CIO convention that was supposed to liquidate the leftwing, an upsurge of militancy and unity has developed in the maritime unions on both coasts. This contradicts violently the predictions of the rightwingers and journalistic "labor experts."

Supporters of Philip Murray inside the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union counted on the results of the Cleveland convention to strengthen them. The reverse happened. In Portland, for the first time in eight years, the forces supporting Harry Bridges' administration and policies were swept into office. In Seattle and in other ports the most hardbitten right wing factionalists were eliminated. Even where rightwingers won, they are in many cases pledged to support the international union's program.

The National Maritime Union membership of San Francisco is strongly anti-Curran.

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IN THE AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific, in which Harry Lundeberg plays Curran's role, a revolt, that began with the expulsion of a Seattle sailor named Mahoney for simply asking why the union was passing the picket lines of Canadian seamen, continues in the sixth month now. Crews of many ships are supporting the Mahoney defense movement and Lundeberg is really sweating.

The spirit for rank and file control is also showing itself very strongly in the unaffiliated Marine Firemen and Oilers with chances good that Walter Stack (brother of Joe), recognized as the outstanding militant of the union, will be elected Frisco port agent.

Support for the left wing leaders of the CIO Marine Cooks and Stewards was never stronger in that union's long history.

In New York, the nation's main port, Joe Curran still needs the help of the New York Police Department to "win" membership meetings. Last Thursday's meeting battle was only the latest indication. A united front of all constructive forces in the NMU, irrespective of past lineups, is shaping.

Things are stirring even in "King" Joe Ryan's International Longshoremen's Association (AFL). For the first time in many years, the rank and file has forced elections in some locals—and, believe it or not, by secret ballot! Where such elections have taken place, anti-Ryan rank and filers either won places or drew impressive votes.

Most significant was the overwhelming vote of confidence given to officers of Local 968, consisting almost entirely of Negroes. This is the local that waged a courageous fight for months for job rights.

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LOCAL 338-1, ILA, used to hold "elections" every four years at a sparsely-attended membership meeting with "everybody in favor of re-electing all the officers, say aye!" This time, the rank and file candidate for president drew 175 to 285 for the winner. In Local 808 the challenger drew more than a fourth of the vote.

It all adds up to this: 1) The attempt to destroy the left wing in the maritime industry and to drive out the Communists is being defeated; 2) the attempted offensive of the phonies in all unions has pretty much dissipated; 3) the maritime workers are obviously on the eve of a big upsurge in a struggle against the steadily worsening standards and working conditions and mass unemployment, and they are shaping the kind of waterfront unity they need for this struggle; 4) historically, America's seamen and other maritime groups have always had to struggle against dictators and shipowner agents in union office before the decks were clear for a major struggle. They are developing just that.

The current effort to agree on a united front of the many groups in the progressive camp of maritime workers, is Step No. 1 toward the full unfolding of the trend described above. With a limited number of such common issues as the hiring hall, jobs and the Bridges defense, it should not be difficult to bring all constructive forces together in each port and nationally. The pressure of events is bound to force such unity.

COMING: Story of the N. Y. Sun . . . by Joseph North . . . In the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, January 10, 1950

The Budget—A Confession

BY THEIR BUDGET shall ye know them.

Of the 43 BILLION DOLLAR grab-bag, almost half goes for guns, cannon, atombombs and subsidies to fascist dictators overseas. On this decisive part of the budget, both the White House and the most rabid GOP tory are in complete and happy agreement. Their squabble is over the petty details of just how much to throw to the American people in crumbs of social security, etc.

Just look at the amazing figures—

Sixty-seven percent of this gigantic sum will be picked right out of the pockets of the average American family through wage taxes, taxes on sales, and taxes on everyday necessities. This will take 17 billion dollars out of the American families' yearly income. What will these families get back in terms of housing, health, social security, etc? Less than four billion dollars—or about 6 percent of the total budget!

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THE MUNITION MAKERS with the huge pork barrel contracts get 47 percent! The Wall Street bankers with the bonds in their vaults collect about 6 billion dollars more—or another 7 percent. Thus, the generals, the corporations, and the bankers swallow up close to two-thirds of the entire U.S.A. budget, leaving the most miserable leavings to the rest of the nation for their vitally needed social welfare measures.

The GOP tories rage at the meager, miserly, and horrible inadequate proposals for schools, housing, and health as "Socialism" and "spendthrift mania." Of the 54 percent that will go to the cold-war provocateurs and the boldholders the GOP "economy" mob does not have a single word of criticism—except perhaps to complain, as Herbert Hoover and Sen. Taft recently did—that Washington is not spending enough on war and empire.

The GOP's denunciation of Truman's 6 percent for social welfare cannot conceal the Truman-GOP agreement on the 54 percent for war and profit. The family quarrel will let the White House pose as a friend of the people. But the hard facts of the budget tell a terrible and different story.

President Truman's budget is an enormous pork barrel for the munition makers, the Wall Street trusts. The myth of a so-called Soviet "aggressor" menacing our shores is sheer fake to justify this looting of the nation's wealth. The figures of the budget should be reversed—54 percent should go to the American people from whom it is being taken, for schools, low-rent housing, medical care, and old age pensions. The 6 percent now going for welfare would be adequate for any national defense in a world where the cold war would be outlawed by an American-Soviet peace settlement based on outlawing the atombomb. We believe that the nation should rise up in indignation at this monstrous war budget which is robbing the American people of their legitimate social advances.

She Prays for War

WITH HER HANDS ON A PERSONAL FORTUNE estimated from $50,000,000 to several hundred million dollars, Mme. Chiang pours her hatred on the Chinese people who kicked her out. She wants American blood to be shed to restore the Kuomintang mob to power. She prays for another world war. She expects that this will provide the Chiang Kai-shek grafters with a chance to get their hands on China's treasury again when they hope to act again as slavemasters for foreign investors.

The pious adoration with which the Big Business press echoed Madame Chiang's bitter scream for a world war shows that she has grounds for her new plottings against China. It is no secret that plenty of guns, bombs, and machine guns are still going to Formosa and Hainan from the U. S. A., with White House approval.

The Chinese people deloused their country of the Chiangs who made a fortune selling Chinese coolie labor to the Standard Oil Company in the name of "freedom" and "civilization." But the American people have to be on the alert against any new deviltries cooked up by the Chiangs and the cold war plotters to push us into a war against the peoples of Asia seeking—and winning—their national freedom.

ROUND ONE — **By Fred Ellis**

Behind the 1950 'New Look' of Dewey

By Lillian Gates
Legislative Secretary, New York State Communist Party

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S annual message unloosed a tempest in a teapot as various newspapers and political "experts" seek in it a clue to his political intentions. Little comment has appeared on the real significance of this message: its meaning in further reactionary attacks on the welfare of the people and its role in advancing the bipartisan war program. While not even Dewey's closest friends could call his dull and lengthy harangue inspiring, it should be highly complimented in Wall Street circles. For it served the purpose for which it was designed, and its very length and dullness merely obscured its main objective.

That objective was to further the drive toward war and to place the burden of war preparations and the impending economic crisis even more heavily on the backs of the people. And, notwithstanding that 1950 is a crucial election year, with the Republicans fighting to keep their grip on the state government, Dewey did all he could to further the bipartisan foreign policy.

While crying "economy" and attacking federal "waste," the Governor was very careful to attack only the three billions spent for Federal grants to the states, while fully supporting the over $20,000,000,000 for war preparations. Dewey even called for a civilian defense setup, a further step in the artificial war clamor constantly stirred up by the bipartisans. **This underscores the basic agreement between the Truman Administration and Dewey on the cold war policy—a policy which makes impossible carrying out the phony promises of either on the people's welfare needs.**

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BUT BIG BUSINESS demands even more, as unemployment grows and the economic crisis ripens. This is the underlying reason for the more open call for a reactionary program by the Republicans—a program overwhelmingly rejected in the 1949 elections. Dewey's speech was tailor-made to fit this order from Wall Street. He lightly dismissed the needs of the over 500,000 unemployed workers in New York State, with the remark that unemployment is up only "2 percent," while admitting that unemployment insurance claims have doubled.

He pleaded poverty as the excuse for not increasing aid to education, etc. But he firmly insisted that "free enterprise" (i.e. Big Business) be "unhampered" by any further taxes, though he also had to admit that if taxes on business were upped to the 1941 level the state could "meet all needs and there would be a surplus!" (Meanwhile, a move is on foot to undermine unemployment insurance benefits and a bill has been prepared to lower the state's share of local relief costs from 80 to 60 percent.)

Similarly, the further attacks on the peoples welfare were shown in Dewey's bypassing of school needs. Even Dewey's Commissioner of Education has had to call for a $500,000,000 school bond issue. Yet Dewey did not ask for a single penny increase for the schools!

Not once did Dewey mention any aspect of civil rights. And this in a state which witnessed the outrage of Peekskill violence! **There is in the entire message absolutely no mention of the need for increased protection of the job, civil, housing, educational and other rights of the Negro people. There is not even a pretext of warning against growing anti-Semitism police brutality and other signs of racist inroads.**

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THUS, THE MAIN ORDERS from Wall Street to pave the way for even greater attacks on the rights of the people and to maintain a solid front for the bipartisan war program were carried out to the hilt by this Dewey's message. Dewey's 1950 "starve-the-poor" keynote is Hooverism adapted to the conditions of 1950. It had strong overtones of the Dulles campaign.

But does this mean that Dewey is just a carbon copy of Hoover? It would be a mistake not to see that Dewey's speech showed that he has an eye on the 1950 elections and is mindful of the strong American Labor Party and progressive influence in New York State. The speech also showed that there are certain differences in tactics on foreign and domestic policy between a Dewey and Taft.

Dewey's message shows a careful effort to counteract Truman demagogy and a certain modification of the line of the Dulles campaign which, in the main, took the form of a direct frontal attack on all aspects of the people's welfare. It is significant that there are certain similar notes struck by both Dewey and Truman.

For example, the two issues selected by Dewey in his attempt to find a liberal cloak for his 1950 Hooverism were medical care and old pensions. These are also two of the major issues selected by Truman. Dewey maintains that he is truly for an expanded health and old age security program. (He offered a pittance for health services and and further study to the aged!) He promises that this can be done without any "socialistic regimentation." In fact, he went so far as to claim that health services are now available to all who need them in New York State! The intolerable lack of health facilities for hundreds of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican families, and working people, generally, refute this Big Lie. And the issue is not the so-called "regimentation" of Truman against the "free enterprise" approach of Dewey. **Both** follow Wall Street's war program, and hence **neither** can give the people the health, old age security and other things they promise. Truman's health "program" has nothing in common with Socialism, just as Dewey's health "program" has nothing in common with the needs of the people.

There were other demagogic gestures in Dewey's message. He tipped his hat to rent control (and left it to the Legislature to pass whatever legislation they deem "prudent"). He did not call for further repressive legislation nor did he make redbaiting the theme of his message. Here undoubtedly the great public movement against the Feinberg Law was an important factor—though simultaneously Dewey's attorney general is moving heaven and

(Continued on Page 8)

Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Member, National Committee, Communist Party

THERE IS A REMARKABLE parallel between the role of Eugene V. Debs, great Socialist leader of yesteryears, in his "sedition" trial in Cleveland in Sept., 1918, and that of Eugene Dennis in the Foley Square trial. Both, as leaders of their parties and as defendants, spoke for themselves, their comrades and the principles they advocated. ... no contempt citations against either Debs or his attorneys developed. Judge Westenhaver, at one point when spectators applauded remarks of attorney Seymour Stedman, ordered a few arrested and fined them for contempt, among them Rose Pastor Stokes. They were saved from jail sentences by William Cunnea, one of the defense attornies who said firmly to the judge: "I don't like to see you sit up there and play God to your fellowmen!" Imagine Medina in such circumstances!

Debs, like Dennis, made historic speeches during the trial—in his plea to the jury, and a final eloquent statement, before sentence of 10 years was pronounced, although Debs was not interrupted or censured as Dennis was in his masterful opening plea to the jury. A most effective witness in the Debs case (similar to the Foster deposition) was Charles E. Ruthenberg, later the first secretary of the Communist Party, who came from a prison cell in the Canton, O., workhouse, where he was jailed for opposition to the war. In both instances the trial judges, possibly sensing that these two spokesmen of the people, Debs and Dennis, would be remembered long after they were forgotten and that even there, in their little hour, they were being overshadowed and crowded off the stage of history—were vindictive in the extreme. I had to look up Westhaver's name. A few decades from now Medina's name will likewise have to be searched out of dusty archives, while Debs, Ruthenberg, Foster, Dennis and their comrades will grow in stature and be remembered by an ever greater and grateful people's movement.

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SINCE WRITING my last column I have read again the five contempt citations against Eugene Dennis and want to discuss them here for your information, to help build up a mighty protest movement against Medina's contempt sentences.

The first is the general charge that all the lawyers and Dennis "joined in a willful, deliberate and concentrated effort to delay and obstruct the trial." This is in effect a conspiracy charge, which a judge cannot legally pass upon but which belongs before a grand jury and a jury..

What are the heinous crimes in the other four citations against Eugene Dennis which drew a six month sentence? There is a Medina pattern of a strongly prejudiced attitude towards all the defendants. Let us not forget that altogether six out of the 11 defendants were sentenced to jail by Medina during the trial, and the others were continually threatened, especially Ben Davis Three were jailed while they were on the witness stand—Gates, Green and Winter. Two, Hall and Winston, were jailed for protesting against this. And Dennis was sentenced for likewise protesting this and other acts of extreme injustice during the trial.

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THE SECOND citation deals with a demand of defense counsel "to introduce the entire book" when stoolpigeon Herron quoted extracts. This was a subject of struggle throughout the trial, which Dennis summed up at the time, after reminding the judge that "we 11 defendants are not charged, as Your Honor has intimated, with conspiring directly or indirectly with attempting to or taking any steps to overthrow our government by force and violence—we are charged with exercising our inalienable rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage."

At this point the court interrupted "I suppose you are just daring me to do something to you now but I'm not going to do it." Dennis continued "And the final remark, Your Honor, is that we defendants intend, as we are duty bound to do, to show really what we have advocated, what—" At this point the court ordered an adjournment. At no time did Eugene Dennis or any one of the lawyers address a discourteous or personal remark to the judge. All arguments were of a legal or political nature.

It is apparent also in Citation Three that Dennis' political characterizations and his protests against arbitrary rulings which he based on political arguments, and had a right to make, angered judge Medina beyond control.

When the government rested its case the judge ordered defense counsel to proceed with motions that afternoon and witnesses the next day. When Dennis asked to be heard, Medina said, "Well, go ahead. This is your time." Dennis then stated that such a ruling makes "a mockery of justice—because Your Honor has stated in effect that, irrespective of what motions we offer that you cannot be convinced that there is no prima facie case."

The judge replied to Dennis by a question asking if it is not possible that "the proof in support of a given charge might be so clear that argument of its legal insufficiency might not be helpful?" He asked Dennis further what was lacking in the proof addressed by the government to sustain a charge?

The replies of Eugene Dennis to two questions by the judge are now offered as proof of "contempt" by the same judge. Dennis warned against "a federal police interpretation of what we defendants think and believe" and spoke of such procedures as the judge proposed as "highly reminiscent of the Reichstag Fire Trial" and of the efforts of reactionaries in other countries to outlaw the Communist Party as a prelude to war and fascism."

He demanded the elementary justice of a few days to prepare motions and argumentations. The judge saw red at the answers to his own questions and called them "contempt." Citation 4 was a question permitted by the court, now "contempt."

Citation No. 5 is most significant. It is apparently the crime of all crimes in Judge Medina's list—a rebuke of his discriminatory attitude towards the Negro people, which was evident by his innumerable remarks to Mr. Crockett and to Mr. Davis, who was denied the right to represent himself in a final plea to the jury.

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EUGENE DENNIS at the end of the lawyers' arguments on Mr. Davis' behalf moved for a mistrial and said, "In light of the fact that the Court has recognized my inalienable constitutional rights and granted me, a white Communist, a defendant, who is not a lawyer, the right to conduct my own defense, its denial of this right to Mr. Davis, a Negro Communist, a defendant who happens to be a lawyer, can only be construed as an act of gross discrimination and an affront to the Negro people."

This is undoubtedly the reason that Eugene Dennis received the maximum sentence. He struck at the Medina Achilles' heel—racial bias and prejudice.

We Communists are proud of Eugene Dennis as a champion of our party rights. He held aloft the American labor tradition of self-defense and at every point broadened and deepened the political analysis of this struggle for the rights of the whole American people and especially for the Negro people. Let us publicize his magnificent efforts to the full to expose the thought-control frameup of Foley Square.

Parley on Jewish Question to Hear Bittelman

Alexander Bittelman, executive secretary of the Morning Freiheit Association, will deliver the keynote report at the Conference on Nationalism, Internationalism and the Jewish People to be held by the School of Jewish Studies Jan. 14 and 15. The conference will be held at the school, 575 Sixth Ave.

Bittelman's report will be given Saturday morning. Moses C. Miller, an editor of Jewish Life, will report on the National Question and the Jewish People, Saturday afternoon. His report will deal with the concept of nationhood and nationality, its historical development and its application to the Jewish people. There will be questions and discussion.

Other reports will be presented by Morris U. Schappes, historian and lecturer, and Chaim Suller, executive secretary of the School of Jewish Studies. Paul Novick, editor of the Morning Freiheit, and V. J. Jerome, editor of Political Affairs, will also participate in the conference.

Guest tickets to the conference at $1 each are available at the office of the school.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 7)

earth to rush an appeal, seeking reversal of the lower court's decision holding it unconstitutional. And undoubtedly further efforts will be made, again by Dewey, for similar police state legislations.

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THIS DEMAGOGY, while not altering the ultra-reactionary content of this message, indicates maneuvering for political advantage and, just as the Truman demagogy, reflects fear of the growing restlessness of the people with the warfare, no-welfare program of both Democrats and Republicans. It means that Dewey is very much in the political picture, firmly controlling GOP policies in New York, waiting and watching for a more favorable moment to show his hand.

The reaction of the Democrats to Dewey's message also indicates their tactics. They will attempt to pose as opponents of Dewey reaction, while in no way disassociating themselves from Truman's warfare program. Their criticisms of the message evaded this central point, and centered on peripheral issues.

They have, however, indicated some tactical shifts over last year's strategy when they "yessed" the Republicans all down the line. They call for school construction funds, middle-income housing, ending discrimination in tax-exempt housing (future) and for old-age pensions. What they will say about taxing Big Business further is not clear. And they have not yet spoken out on labor's demand for immediate extension of unemployment insurance benefits now exhausted for thousands of workers.

Reliance on the Democratic leadership to fight Deweyism is futile. While certain legislators, more subject to labor influence, indicate willingness to fight for some of the people's needs, the only way to beat back this reactionary attack and win gains for the people is by boldly uniting all sections of the people with labor in the lead. If this is done, victories can be won and the foundation laid for a progressive outcome of the 1950 elections!

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Daily Worker.

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The Budget—A Confession

BY THEIR BUDGET shall ye know them.

Of the 43 BILLION DOLLAR grab-bag, almost half goes for guns, cannon, atombombs and subsidies to fascist dictators overseas. On this decisive part of the budget, both the White House and the most rabid GOP tory are in complete and happy agreement. Their squabble is over the petty details of just how much to throw to the American people in crumbs of social security, etc.

Just look at the amazing figures—

Sixty-seven percent of this gigantic sum will be picked right out of the pockets of the average American family through wage taxes, taxes on sales, and taxes on everyday necessities. This will take 17 billion dollars out of the American families' yearly income. What will these families get back in terms of housing, health, social security, etc? Less than four billion dollars—or about 6 percent of the total budget!

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THE MUNITION MAKERS with the huge pork barrel contracts get 47 percent! The Wall Street bankers with the bonds in their vaults collect about 6 billion dollars more—or another 7 percent. Thus, the generals, the corporations, and the bankers swallow up close to two-thirds of the entire U.S.A. budget, leaving the most miserable leavings to the rest of the nation for their vitally needed social welfare measures.

The GOP tories rage at the meager, miserly, and horrible inadequate proposals for schools, housing, and health as "Socialism" and "spendthrift mania." Of the 54 percent that will go to the cold-war provocateurs and the boldholders the GOP "economy" mob does not have a single word of criticism—except perhaps to complain, as Herbert Hoover and Sen. Taft recently did—that Washington is not spending enough on war and empire.

The GOP's denunciation of Truman's 6 percent for social welfare cannot conceal the Truman-GOP agreement on the 54 percent for war and profit. The family quarrel will let the White House pose as a friend of the people. But the hard facts of the budget tell a terrible and different story.

President Truman's budget is an enormous pork barrel for the munition makers, the Wall Street trusts. The myth of a so-called Soviet "aggressor" menacing our shores is sheer fake to justify this looting of the nation's wealth. The figures of the budget should be reversed—54 percent should go to the American people from whom it is being taken, for schools, low-rent housing, medical care, and old age pensions. The 6 percent now going for welfare would be adequate for any national defense in a world where the cold war would be outlawed by an American-Soviet peace settlement based on outlawing the atombomb. We believe that the nation should rise up in indignation at this monstrous war budget which is robbing the American people of their legitimate social advances.

She Prays for War

WITH HER HANDS ON A PERSONAL FORTUNE estimated from $50,000,000 to several hundred million dollars, Mme. Chiang pours her hatred on the Chinese people who kicked her out. She wants American blood to be shed to restore the Kuomintang mob to power. She prays for another world war. She expects that this will provide the Chiang Kai-shek grafters with a chance to get their hands on China's treasury again when they hope to act again as slavemasters for foreign investors.

The pious adoration with which the Big Business press echoed Madame Chiang's bitter scream for a world war shows that she has grounds for her new plottings against China. It is no secret that plenty of guns, bombs, and machine guns are still going to Formosa and Hainan from the U. S. A., with White House approval.

The Chinese people deloused their country of the Chiangs who made a fortune selling Chinese coolie labor to the Standard Oil Company in the name of "freedom" and "civilization." But the American people have to be on the alert against any new deviltries cooked up by the Chiangs and the cold war plotters to push us into a war against the peoples of Asia seeking—and winning—their national freedom.

ROUND ONE — **By Fred Ellis**

Behind the 1950 'New Look' of Dewey

By Lillian Gates
Legislative Secretary, New York State Communist Party

GOVERNOR DEWEY'S annual message unloosed a tempest in a teapot as various newspapers and political "experts" seek in it a clue to his political intentions. Little comment has appeared on the real significance of this message: its meaning in further reactionary attacks on the welfare of the people and its role in advancing the bipartisan war program. While not even Dewey's closest friends could call his dull and lengthy harangue inspiring, it should be highly complimented in Wall Street circles. For it served the purpose for which it was designed, and its very length and dullness merely obscured its main objective.

That objective was to further the drive toward war and to place the burden of war preparations and the impending economic crisis even more heavily on the backs of the people. And, notwithstanding that 1950 is a crucial election year, with the Republicans fighting to keep their grip on the state government, Dewey did all he could to further the bipartisan foreign policy.

While crying "economy" and attacking federal "waste," the Governor was very careful to attack only the three billions spent for Federal grants to the states, while fully supporting the over $20,000,000,000 for war preparations. Dewey even called for a civilian defense setup, a further step in the artificial war clamor constantly stirred up by the bipartisans. **This underscores the basic agreement between the Truman Administration and Dewey on the cold war policy—a policy which makes impossible carrying out the phony promises of either on the people's welfare needs.**

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BUT BIG BUSINESS demands even more, as unemployment grows and the economic crisis ripens. This is the underlying reason for the more open call for a reactionary program by the Republicans—a program overwhelmingly rejected in the 1949 elections. Dewey's speech was tailor-made to fit this order from Wall Street. He lightly dismissed the needs of the over 500,000 unemployed workers in New York State, with the remark that unemployment is up only "2 percent," while admitting that unemployment insurance claims have doubled.

He pleaded poverty as the excuse for not increasing aid to education, etc. But he firmly insisted that "free enterprise" (i.e. Big Business) be "unhampered" by any further taxes, though he also had to admit that if taxes on business were upped to the 1941 level the state could "meet all needs and there would be a surplus!" (Meanwhile, a move is on foot to undermine unemployment insurance benefits and a bill has been prepared to lower the state's share of local relief costs from 80 to 60 percent.)

Similarly, the further attacks on the peoples welfare were shown in Dewey's bypassing of school needs. Even Dewey's Commissioner of Education has had to call for a $500,000,000 school bond issue. Yet Dewey did not ask for a single penny increase for the schools!

Not once did Dewey mention any aspect of civil rights. And this in a state which witnessed the outrage of Peekskill violence! **There is in the entire message absolutely no mention of the need for increased protection of the job, civil, housing, educational and other rights of the Negro people. There is not even a pretext of warning against growing anti-Semitism police brutality and other signs of racist inroads.**

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THUS, THE MAIN ORDERS from Wall Street to pave the way for even greater attacks on the rights of the people and to maintain a solid front for the bipartisan war program were carried out to the hilt by this Dewey's message. Dewey's 1950 "starve-the-poor" keynote is Hooverism adapted to the conditions of 1950. It had strong overtones of the Dulles campaign.

But does this mean that Dewey is just a carbon copy of Hoover? It would be a mistake not to see that Dewey's speech showed that he has an eye on the 1950 elections and is mindful of the strong American Labor Party and progressive influence in New York State. The speech also showed that there are certain differences in tactics on foreign and domestic policy between a Dewey and Taft.

Dewey's message shows a careful effort to counteract Truman demagogy and a certain modification of the line of the Dulles campaign which, in the main, took the form of a direct frontal attack on all aspects of the people's welfare. It is significant that there are certain similar notes struck by both Dewey and Truman.

For example, the two issues selected by Dewey in his attempt to find a liberal cloak for his 1950 Hooverism were medical care and old pensions. These are also two of the major issues selected by Truman. Dewey maintains that he is truly for an expanded health and old age security program. (He offered a pittance for health services and and further study to the aged!) He promises that this can be done without any "socialistic regimentation." In fact, he went so far as to claim that health services are now available to all who need them in New York State! The intolerable lack of health facilities for hundreds of thousands of Negro and Puerto Rican families, and working people, generally, refute this Big Lie. And the issue is not the so-called "regimentation" of Truman against the "free enterprise" approach of Dewey. **Both** follow Wall Street's war program, and hence **neither** can give the people the health, old age security and other things they promise. Truman's health "program" has nothing in common with Socialism, just as Dewey's health "program" has nothing in common with the needs of the people.

There were other demagogic gestures in Dewey's message. He tipped his hat to rent control (and left it to the Legislature to pass whatever legislation they deem "prudent"). He did not call for further repressive legislation nor did he make redbaiting the theme of his message. Here undoubtedly the great public movement against the Feinberg Law was an important factor—though simultaneously Dewey's attorney general is moving heaven and

(Continued on Page 8)

Life of the Party

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Member, National Committee, Communist Party

THERE IS A REMARKABLE parallel between the role of Eugene V. Debs, great Socialist leader of yesteryears, in his "sedition" trial in Cleveland in Sept., 1918, and that of Eugene Dennis in the Foley Square trial. Both, as leaders of their parties and as defendants, spoke for themselves, their comrades and the principles they advocated. [redacted] no contempt citations against either Debs or his attorneys developed. Judge Westenhaver, at one point when spectators applauded remarks of attorney Seymour Stedman, ordered a few arrested and fined them for contempt, among them Rose Pastor Stokes. They were saved from jail sentences by William Cunnea, one of the defense attornies who said firmly to the judge: "I don't like to see you sit up there and play God to your fellowmen!" Imagine Medina in such circumstances!

Debs, like Dennis, made historic speeches during the trial—in his plea to the jury, and a final eloquent statement, before sentence of 10 years was pronounced, although Debs was not interrupted or censured as Dennis was in his masterful opening plea to the jury. A most effective witness in the Debs case (similar to the Foster deposition) was Charles E. Ruthenberg, later the first secretary of the Communist Party, who came from a prison cell in the Canton, O., workhouse, where he was jailed for opposition to the war. In both instances the trial judges, possibly sensing that these two spokesmen of the people, Debs and Dennis, would be remembered long after they were forgotten and that even there, in their little hour, they were being overshadowed and crowded off the stage of history—were vindictive in the extreme. I had to look up Westhaver's name. A few decades from now Medina's name will likewise have to be searched out of dusty archives, while Debs, Ruthenberg, Foster, Dennis and their comrades will grow in stature and be remembered by an ever greater and grateful people's movement.

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SINCE WRITING my last column I have read again the five contempt citations against Eugene Dennis and want to discuss them here for your information, to help build up a mighty protest movement against Medina's contempt sentences.

The first is the general charge that all the lawyers and Dennis "joined in a willful, deliberate and concentrated effort to delay and obstruct the trial." This is in effect a conspiracy charge, which a judge cannot legally pass upon but which belongs before a grand jury and a jury.

What are the heinous crimes in the other four citations against Eugene Dennis which drew a six month sentence? There is a Medina pattern of a strongly prejudiced attitude towards all the defendants. Let us not forget that altogether six out of the 11 defendants were sentenced to jail by Medina during the trial, and the others were continually threatened, especially Ben Davis. Three were jailed while they were on the witness stand—Gates, Green and Winter. Two, Hall and Winston, were jailed for protesting against this. And Dennis was sentenced for likewise protesting this and other acts of extreme injustice during the trial.

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THE SECOND citation deals with a demand of defense counsel "to introduce the entire book" when stoolpigeon Herron quoted extracts. This was a subject of struggle throughout the trial, which Dennis summed up at the time, after reminding the judge that "we 11 defendants are not charged, as Your Honor has intimated, with conspiring directly or indirectly with attempting to or taking any steps to overthrow our government by force and violence—we are charged with exercising our inalienable rights of free speech, free press and free assemblage."

At this point the court interrupted "I suppose you are just daring me to do something to you now but I'm not going to do it." Dennis continued "And the final remark, Your Honor, is that we defendants intend, as we are duty bound to do, to show really what we have advocated, what—" At this point the court ordered an adjournment. At no time did Eugene Dennis or any one of the lawyers address a discourteous or personal remark to the judge. All arguments were of a legal or political nature.

It is apparent also in Citation Three that Dennis' political characterizations and his protests against arbitrary rulings which he based on political arguments, and had a right to make, angered judge Medina beyond control.

When the government rested its case the judge ordered defense counsel to proceed with motions that afternoon and witnesses the next day. When Dennis asked to be heard, Medina said, "Well, go ahead. This is your time." Dennis then stated that such a ruling makes "a mockery of justice—because Your Honor has stated in effect that, irrespective of what motions we offer that you cannot be convinced that there is no prima facie case."

The judge replied to Dennis by a question asking if it is not possible that "the proof in support of a given charge might be so clear that argument of its legal insufficiency might not be helpful?" He asked Dennis further what was lacking in the proof addressed by the government to sustain a charge?

The replies of Eugene Dennis to two questions by the judge are now offered as proof of "contempt" by the same judge. Dennis warned against "a federal police interpretation of what we defendants think and believe" and spoke of such procedures as the judge proposed as "highly reminiscent of the Reichstag Fire Trial" and of the efforts of reactionaries in other countries to outlaw the Communist Party as a prelude to war and fascism."

He demanded the elementary justice of a few days to prepare motions and argumentations. The judge saw red at the answers to his own questions and called them "contempt." Citation 4 was a question permitted by the court, now "contempt."

Citation No. 5 is most significant. It is apparently the crime of all crimes in Judge Medina's list—a rebuke of his discriminatory attitude towards the Negro people, which was evident by his innumerable remarks to Mr. Grockett and to Mr. Davis, who was denied the right to represent himself in a final plea to the jury.

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EUGENE DENNIS at the end of the lawyers' arguments on Mr. Davis' behalf moved for a mistrial and said, "In light of the fact that the Court has recognized my inalienable constitutional rights and granted me, a white Communist, a defendant, who is not a lawyer, the right to conduct my own defense, its denial of this right to Mr. Davis, a Negro Communist, a defendant who happens to be a lawyer, can only be construed as an act of gross discrimination and an affront to the Negro people."

This is undoubtedly the reason that Eugene Dennis received the maximum sentence. He struck at the Medina Achilles' heel—racial bias and prejudice.

We Communists are proud of Eugene Dennis as a champion of our party rights. He held aloft the American labor tradition of self-defense and at every point broadened and deepened the political analysis of this struggle for the rights of the whole American people and especially for the Negro people. Let us publicize his magnificent efforts to the full to expose the thought-control frameup of Foley Square.

Cop Brutality

(Continued from Page 5)

and that failure to take the fight against discrimination to white communities as well can create resentment among the Negro people.

The Negro people want to see united struggle of Negro and white both against the special oppression of the Negro people, and against that suffered by Negro and white workers.

ALP HEADS FIGHT

With the ALP leading the fight for decent relief, jobs, housing and an end to brutality, the people are beginning to respond.

"We are getting a better reaction from the community than we did before the election because the people see us fighting now," Mrs. Andrews remarked. "We did not catch hold during the campaign because we had not battled consistently on these issues after the 1948 elections. The Negro people are not interested in pledges and promiss, but in performance."

She herself has been busy in recent weeks getting people registered for low-rent housing projects, helping them get relief, and Veterans' Administration assistance in the case of vets' families, etc. People are beginning to look to her and the ALP for guidance, leadership and help since her recent campaign.

Dewey

(Continued from Page 7)

earth to rush an appeal, seeking reversal of the lower court's decision holding it unconstitutional. And undoubtedly further efforts will be made, again by Dewey, for similar police state legislations.

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THIS DEMAGOGY, while not altering the ultra-reactionary content of this message, indicates maneuvering for political advantage and, just as the Truman demagogy, reflects fear of the growing restlessness of the people with the warfare, no-welfare program of both Democrats and Republicans. It means that Dewey is very much in the political picture, firmly controlling GOP policies in New York, waiting and watching for a more favorable moment to show his hand.

The reaction of the Democrats to Dewey's message also indicates their tactics. They will attempt to pose as opponents of Dewey reaction, while in no way disassociating themselves from Truman's warfare program. Their criticisms of the message evaded this central point, and centered on peripheral issues.

They have, however, indicated some tactical shifts over last year's strategy when they "yessed" the Republicans all down the line. They call for school construction funds, middle-income housing, ending discrimination in tax-exempt housing (future) and for old-age pensions. What they will say about taxing Big Business further is not clear. And they have not yet spoken out on labor's demand for immediate extension of unemployment insurance benefits now exhausted for thousands of workers.

Reliance on the Democratic leadership to fight Deweyism is futile. While certain legislators, more subject to labor influence, indicate willingness to fight for some of the people's needs, the only way to beat back this reactionary attack and win gains for the people is by boldly uniting all sections of the people, with labor in the lead. If this is done, victories can be won and the foundation laid for a progressive outcome of the 1950 elections!

Around the Globe, a column of news and analysis by Joseph Starobin, appears Monday, Wednesday and Friday in the Daily Worker.

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FEBRUARY 4
DAILY WORKER DANCE

Gosser

(Continued from Page 1)

which has only been used by Gosser once in the last year and which the workers of Willys-Overland plant have never seen.

Thus, Bolman declares in his suit, the union and its funds have financed $41,000 expenditures for this hunting lodge.

Named defendants in addition to Gosser in the suit to get the union's money back are Melvin W. Schulz, vice-president and trustee of AWBC; Rudolph Grey, secretary and trustee; William Rule, treasurer and trustee, and Gustave Schwachenwald, treasurer of the Willys-Overland unit of Local 12, which holds the $20,000 mortgage. Needless to say, the fellow defendants of Gosser are his henchmen in running Local 12 here.

Every member of Local 12 in Toledo automatically is a member of the AWBC. What would happen, when a meeting of the AWBC was called would be that the chairman of the union meeting would declare an adjournment of the union meeting and announce the meeting of the AWBC to be now in session.

Other transactions are being brought to light here now, namely, that the plan to give Gosser a life estate in a summer cottage at Sand Lake by a group of Local 12 officers was hastily changed when Bolman filed another suit in court to halt it.

It had been planned to give Gosser this cottage some three weeks ago at a "testimonial" banquet, which the union paid the check for $3,000 for catering. But Bolman's suit nipped that in the bud.

Common Pleas Court here has impounded the books of the union while the suits are pending.

No statement can be obtained from UAW president Walter Reuther on the entire matter, though spokesmen at the International Union headquarters in Detroit vehemently declare they have no knowledge of the entire proceedings.

Last October, when Bolman attempted to get a report on union finances, he was severely beaten, suffered a broken jaw and had to be hospitalized.

Miners

(Continued from Page 3)

West Virginia last midnight. Signs bearing the miners strike slogan—"No Contract, No Work—" were posted at mines in the Fairmont area. Pickets appeared at several mines.

The walkouts spread to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Alabama, Virginia, Utah and Montana.

U. S. Steel Corp. reported all of its mines, employing 15,000 miners in three states were closed. Strikes also hit pits of Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Weirton Steel and Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co., World's largest commercial coal company, was closed tight. Hillman Coal & Coke, another big commercial producer, was down.

In West Virginia, 21,000 were on strike; in Pennsylvania, 20,000; Kentucky, 5,000; Ohio, 2,400; Alabama, 5,000; Virginia, 3,000; Utah, 1,000, and Montana, 400.

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Budget: 47% for War, 6% for People

(Continued from Page 1)

velopment items add up to $1.3 billion.

Education and general research is down for $400 million or one percent of the total.

But these figures give an exaggerated idea of the scope of projects under these headings.

EXAGGERATED

Of the $1.3 billion to be devoted to housing and community development, Truman admitted that "almost one billion dollars, or about 75 percent, represents the current estimate of expenditures for mortgage purchases by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to support the private mortgage market. The corporation will subsequently be reimbursed for its expenditures in buying these mortgages either through collections or through sale to private institutions."

Only $136 million is to be spent for public low-rent housing, $58 million for slum clearance and $80 million for loans to housing cooperatives, including those of middle income brackets.

The education and research item includes only $312 million for federal aid to education and constitutes a repetition of Truman's request to Congress a year ago.

Last year Truman asked Congress for $14.1 billion for a military budget during fiscal 1950. Actual expenditures amounted to $13.1 billion, partly because Congress rejected his request for universal military training and partly because some programs did not get underway as planned. As a result, Truman's request for fiscal 1951 supposes an expenditure during fiscal 1951 at about $400 million less than expenditures during fiscal 1950.

PART OF STORY

However, this is only part of the story. He is also asking for appropriations of $11.3 billion and further obligational authority of $1.4 billion for the military. Which means that while only $13.3 billion may be spent during the year, he is asking Congress to commit the nation to future billions in military expenditures. The costs of the military are "expected to approximate the 1951 level in the next few years," Truman said, thus warning that no reduction is in sight for a long time.

Expenditures for "international affairs," however, will be reduced by $1.3 billion, Truman said. This is due largely to the decrease in the Marshall plan expenditure which for the coming year will be $3.3 billion. Included in the figure is about $400 million for western Germany. Listed separately are $279 million for occupation of Japan and $111 million for Korea.

Point four is down for only $25 million in its first year. But the military assistance program (MAP) under which the U. S. is arming the North Atlantic Powers, is to get $1.1 billion, of which $645 million is to be spent during the year. Expenditures for this purpose "may rise somewhat further thereafter," Truman said.

Due to the enormous expenditures anticipated for cold-war purposes during the year, Truman predicted a deficit of $5.1 billions which will be met by borrowing and by additional taxes which he will propose in a later message.

CUTS NEEDS

While the President insisted military expenditures must be increased, he not only sharply slashed veterans services and benefits, but also curtailed planned expenditures for agriculture, transportation and communications.

Truman noted that items for "international, national defense, and veterans program, and interest on the debt," will take 71 percent of the budget. All other items total $12.5 billion or 29 percent, and he admitted that some of these, such as atomic energy and the maritime commission were "closely related to our national security."

And although these items will cost a billion more than in the current year, he made it clear that it was in this field he exercised the greatest "economy."

"Federal expenditures for these items in 1951 are expected to constitute a substantially lower percentage of the total national income than the corresponding percentage in 1939." This comment apparently was by the way of reassuring big business that the Fair Deal, despite Truman's welfare election pledges, has nothing in common with the New Deal progrom in 1939.

ADMITS CUTS

In his budget message Truman acknowledged that it was on these items that he had used the paring knife most vigorously, despite the country's needs. "The major question in my mind is not whether we are doing too much, but whether the budgetary requirements of the major national security and war-connected programs have constrained us to undertake too little toward supporting and stimulating the realization of our country's great potential development," he said.

Expenditures, he said, have been held to "minimum operations," and very few new domestic programs have been launched in this budget.

"In a very few cases—mainly middle-income housing— the exigencies of particular situations justify the recommendation of limited new domestic programs," he said. "In addition I am renewing proposals previously made for aid to education and expanded public assistance, primarily in the form of grants to states, and for the enactment of certain social insurance legislation which would be financed by special taxes."

Beyond this, however, Truman added, he was recommending no new programs which would require large expenditures in future years.

"With respect to federal public works in such fields as reclamation, flood control, rivers and harbors, this budget does not provide for starting any new projects, despite the pressures that exist for initiating construction of a large number of additional projects which are already authorized."

Federal grants to states, he added, have been limited to the necessary costs required to carry forward programs already authorized.

WHAT THEY MEAN

The meaning of these statements becomes clearer when one studies these items in the budget which represent the cost of new legislation Truman is proposing to the second session of the 81st Congress.

The sum of $2 billion is requested to defray the cost of extending existing legislation, such as ECA, the selective service system and rent control. The sum of $561 million is asked to pay the costs of completely new legislation. Of this total of $2.6 billion, however, slightly over $2 billion is for cold-war measures and only $569 million for the people's domestic needs!

For expansion of the public assistance program $200 million; for aid to medical education $30 million; for health services for school children $30 million; for cooperative housing for middle income groups $50 million; for loans to other housing cooperatives, $30 million; for general aid to education, $290 million; for surveys and emergency construction, secondary schools, $22 million; for a fair employment practice committee $600 thousand; for civil rights enforcement $700 thousand.

The big items are $1.7 billion for ECA; and $200 million for MAP, both being in addition to appropriations requested under already existing legislation.

ESTIMATES TAXES

Truman estimated that without any increase in tax rates, government receipts would be $37.3 billion as compared with $37.7 in fiscal 1950. He said this assumes that economic activity and business conditions will continue through the summer of 1951 at levels as high as the average of 1949-50.

If the business situation should sharply decline, as many economists believe to be inevitable, tax receipts will also decline. This would result in a much larger deficit.

The theory implicit in Truman's budget message, however, is that the huge expenditures for arms and for the cold war are essential to prop up business.

"The federal budget is a substantial part of the total flow of incomes and expenditures in our country each year," Truman said. "Federal receipts and expenditures must both be planned to encourage the prosperity of the economy and keep it healthy and growing. Irresponsible and shortsighted budgetary action could contribute to a worsening of the world situation and to a decline in production and employment in the U. S. . . . I am convinced that the recommendations I am making . . . will contribute to continued economic development."

Further along, he added, "many federal expenditures constitute direct supports for important sectors of our economy."

Truman would be justified in this statement if he applied that principle to the development of public power, reclamation and necessary public works, but these projects are to be sacrificed, he admits, to the requirements of the cold war. The prospects are therefore that the new Truman budget will hasten the economic decline already apparent in rising unemployment, increasing business failures, falling exports and rapidly dropping farm income.

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TOKYO, Jan. 9 (UP).—A 14-member mission from the Japanese Parliament will leave here Friday for the United States to inspect American state and Federal legislatures.

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MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This Is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—Marvin Miller
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WNBC—Dr.'s Office
WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Composer's Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Morning Melodies
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Marriage for Two
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
WNYC—Health Talk
10:45-WNBC—Dorothy Dix
WJZ—Victor Lindlahr
11:00-WNBC—We Love and Learn
WOR—News
WJZ—Modern Romances
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WOR—Tello-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WOR—Meet the Menjous
WJZ—Quiz Program
WCBS—Grand Slam
WQXR—Violin Personalities
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WCBS—Rosemary
WOR—Kate Smith Sings
WQXR—Luncheon Concert

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News Roundup
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Ladies Be Seated
WCBS—Wendy Warren—Sketch
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—Bing Crosby Records
12:25-WJZ—News
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Helen Trent
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Chamber Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—Hollywod Theatre
1:45-WCBS—Guiding Light
WNYC—News; Weather Report
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Second Honeymoon
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Record Review
2:15-WCBS—Perry Mason
WNYC—Know Your City
2:30-WNBC—Today's Children
WOR—Queen for a Day
WJZ—Bride and Groom
WCBS—Nora Drake
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
WNYC—"Y" concert
2:45-WNBC—Light of the World
WCBS—The Brighter Day
WQXR—Musical Specialties
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—Buddy Rogers Show
WCBS—Nona, Sketch
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WCBS—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WOR—Happiness Exchange
WCBS—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife, Sketch
WOR—Barbara Wells, Show
WJZ—Carter Family
WCBS—Garry Moore Show
WNYC—Disk Date, Records
WQXR—Record Album
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas, Sketch
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones, Sketch
WOR—Prince Charming
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—People, Patt Barnes

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Tuesday, Jan. 10

P.M.
8:30—Music for the Connoisseur. WNYC.
9:00—Bob Hope show. WNBC.
9:00—America's Town Meeting. WJZ.
9:30—Fibber McGee and Molly. WNBC.

TV
8:00—Milton Berle show. WNBT.
8:00—Court of Current Issues. WABD.
9:00—Actors Studio. WCBS.

5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Straight Arrow Sketch
WJZ—Green Hornet
WCBS—Galen Drake
WNYC—Sunset Serenade
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WCBS—Hits and Misses
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WOR—B-Bar B-Ranch
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WOR—Lyle Van
WJZ—News
WCBS—Eric Sevareid
WQXR—Dance Theatre
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—On the Century
WJZ—Allen Prescott
6:30-WNBC—Wayne Howell
WOR—News; Vendeventer
WCBS—Curt Massey
WNYC—Music
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Johnny Thompson Show
WCBS—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra, Songs
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
WJZ—Edwin C. Hill
WCBS—Beulah
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
7:05-WJZ—Headline Edition
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WJZ—News
WCBS—Jack Smith Show
WQXR—Continental Melodies
7:30-WNBC—Everyman's Story, Show
WJZ—Counter-Spy, Sketch Play
WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WQXR—Music Quiz
WCBS—Club 15-Variety
7:45-WOR—I Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—Cavalcade of America
WOR—Philo Vance, Sketch
WJZ—Carnegie Hall
WCBS—Mystery Theatre
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—Fannie Brice Show
WJZ—Phil Borero Orch.
WCBS—Mr. and Mrs. North
WNYC—Music for the Connoiseur
WOR—Official Detective
9:00-WNBC—Bob Hope Show
WOR—Mystery Is My Hobby
WCBS—Life with Luigi
WQXR—News; Concert Hall
9:30-WNBC—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—Mysterious Traveler
WCBS—Escape
WJZ—Erwin Canham, News
WQXR—Record Rarities
9:45-WJZ—We Care
10:00-WNBC—Big Town Sketch
WOR—Frank Edwards, Comment
WCBS—Guy Lombardo Orch.
WQXR—The Showcase
10:15-WOR—Newsreel
10:30-WNBC—People Are Funny
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—It's Your Business.
WCBS—Franklin Carle Orch.

MOVIE GUIDE

•• *Excellent* • *Good*

•• **THE YOUNG GUARD.** Gerasimov's film about a Komsomol group during the war, perhaps the best Soviet film since the war. Manhattan—Stanley

•• **THE BICYCLE THIEF.** Another fine film by Vittorio De Sica, the maker of Shoe Shine. Manhattan—World Theatre.

•• **FAME IS THE SPUR.** An acutely drawn portrait of a British Party misleader, with a complex, studied performance by Michael Redgrave. Manhattan—Little CineMet.

•• **HENRY THE FIFTH.** The Laurence Olivier version of the Shakespeare historical drama. Manhattan—Thalia.

•• **SHOE SHINE.** A fine Italian film about two orphaned boys of Rome. Manhattan—55th Street Playhouse.

•• **THE QUIET ONE.** Despite a narrow psychological approach, a beautifully filmed, sympathetic study of a Harlem child, on the same bill with the German Marriage in the Shadows. Manhattan—Irving Place.

•• **HOME OF THE BRAVE.** Despite serious weaknesses, a pioneering film against Jimcrow. Manhattan—Bryant.

•• **THE AFFAIR BLUM.** A fine German film about the frameup of a Jew which is particularly relevant today. Manhattan—Midtown; Bronx—Ascot; Brooklyn—Astor, Vogue.

•• **MONKEY BUSINESS; HORSEFEATHERS.** A revival of two Marx Brothers' comedies. Manhattan—Gotham.

•• **BRIEF ENCOUNTER.** A revival of the fine British movie about an affair of two middle-aged lovers. Manhattan—Lane.

• **ON THE TOWN.** The movie version of the famous Broadway musical. Manhattan—Music Hall.

• **RED SHOES.** Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

• **DEVIL IN THE FLESH.** A tragic story of two young lovers incapable of escaping the mesh of bourgeois conventions in which they're caught. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

• **ALL THE KING'S MEN.** Shallow and inconclusive, but Robert Rossen's direction makes this story of a Huey Long exciting to watch. Manhattan—Victoria.

• **ADAM'S RIB.** A bunch of good performers make some hilarious moments of the Gordon-Kanin script. Manhattan—Capitol.

• **TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND.** A charming little comedy about a Scotch island that runs out of whiskey. Manhattan—60th St. Trans Lux.

• **BATTLE OF THE RAILS.** A documentary style film about the resistance of the French railroad workers. Manhattan—Apollo.

FALLEN IDOL. Carol Reed's direction may make this unmotivated melodrama worth seeing. Manhattan—Sutton Theater.

BATTLEGROUND. Slick and glib, partly redeemed by some humor of the Yank magazine type. Manhattan—Astor.

•• **THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART FILM LIBRARY.** The Pascal film of Shaw's Pygmalion, with Wendy Hiller, Leslie Howard.

• **MAJOR BARBARA.** A revival of the film version of Shaw's play, with Rex Harrison, Wendy Hiller. Manhattan—Gramercy.

• **WOMAN OF DOLWYN.** The first two-thirds of this film is a brilliant story of how a town falls to expanding capitalism; the rest, melodrama. Manhattan—60th St. Playhouse.

Skip

TOKYO JOE. Bogart says Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.
THE RED DANUBE. Dreary slander about the Soviet Union's policy in Austria.

Books:

'Country of the Blind' Blots Out the Truth

By David Carpenter

IN OUR COUNTRY the greatest official sin is to have uttered at any time a favorable word about the Soviet Union. It is punishable with loss of job, ostracism by your fellows, disgrace in the newspapers, subjection to terror.

Therefore, many weak-kneed "liberals" have hastened to beat their breasts in repentance, hunting for reasons to justify their cowardice, these "liberals" seize on any tale that Soviet intellectuals have no "freedom."

> **THE COUNTRY OF THE BLIND.** By George S. Counts and Nucia Lodge. 378 pp. Boston. Houghtin Mifflin. $4.

George S. Counts and Nucia Lodge, in **The Country of the Blind,** aim to provide these "liberals" with their justification for turncoatism.

Counts, who teaches at Columbia University, is an old hand at this racket. Having at one time traveled extensively in the Soviet Union and written books praising that socialist state's educational system and culture, he has occupied himself for years now in "proving" that everything favorable he once wrote about the Soviet Union is a mass of lies.

• • •

THE COUNTRY of the Blind is a cunningly contrived book. Counts and Lodge say they are going to prove that the Soviet Union is a country of people who have been forced into mental blindness by the dictatorship of the Communist Party. So they start out by putting horse blinkers on their readers in along purposely inaccurate introduction.

To create revulsion in the minds of their readers they start ou by painting a lying picture of the revolutionary history of Russia to "prove" that the leaders of the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 were violent unscrupulous terrorists. They lump together all the groupings of pre-socialist revolutionaries, including the anarchists and Nihilists, and blame all their sins on Lenin and Stalin.

• • •

IN ORDER to win over any readers who might believe in socialism, Counts and Lodge even try to take Marxist socialism away from the founders of the Socialist Soviet Union by "quoting" from Engels on page 6 of their book to prove that Marx and Engels in their late years had abndoned all thought of the necessity of struggle in the achievement of socialism by the working class.

But it so happens that this quotation, from Engels' introduction to Marx's **The Class Struggles in France,** was the occasion of one of Engels' wrathiest denunciations of the censorship and distortions by the German Social-Democratic intellectual ancestors of Counts and Lodge.

In a letter to Lafargue on April 3, 1895, Engels wrote:

"X (Wilhelm Liebknecht) has played a pretty trick on me. From my introduction to the articles of Marx about France of 1848 to 1850, he has taken everything which could serve to defend the tactics of peace and anti-violence at all costs, which he has found it convenient to preaoh for some time past, especially at the present moment when the Exceptional Law is being prepared in Berlin. But I recommend these tactics for the Germany of the present time, and that too with essential reservations. In France, Belgium, Italy and Austria it is impossible to follow this tactic in its entirety and in Germany it can become unsuitable tomorrow."

• • •

HAVING effectively blinded their readers with distortions such as these, Counts and Lodge then proceed to present documents to show that the leaders of Communist Party of the Soviet Union have criticized very vigorously some Soviet writers, musicians, artists and scientists for slavishly following in the path of certain corrupt Western fashions. But Counts and Lodge do not leave it to their readers to decide on the merits of the criticism They label each criticism a crime, so the reader will have no opportunity to judge for himself.

Let me just quote from one section of a resolution of the Soviet Communist Party in criticism of the work in the theater:

"In recent times the Committee on Artistic Affairs has distributed to the dramatic theaters of the country the following plays: **The Murder of Mr. Parker** by Morrison; **The Dangerous Age** by Pinero; **The Circle** and **Penelope** by Maugham; **Le Petite Cafe** by Bernard; **La Poudre aux Yeux** by Labiche and Delalcour; **The Man Who Came to Dinner** by Kaufman and Hart; **Famous Mary** by Durand; **The Corsican's Revenge or Uncle's Whimsies** by Augier and others. . . . In essence, the production of the plays of bourgeois foreign authors has meant the placing of the Soviet stage at the disposal of the propaganda of reactionary bourgeois ideology and morals."

• • •

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(Continued on Page 11)

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Ted Tinsley Says

THE BUBBLE DANCE

THE TROUBLE with this fellow Lysenko is that he's not scientific. He fools around with plants and cattle and stuff, but he has no really sound grasp of scientific method. He just doesn't understand how a scientist should go about things. He could learn a lot from our sociologists, and from such a source of free scientific inquiry as Rutgers University.

•

The Herald Tribune writes: "Young persons in a number of New Jersey communities will be questioned concerning the spread of fads and crazes—such as wearing bobby sox and chewing bubble gum—in an effort to find the channels through which more serious social phenomena such as racial and religious intolerance are disseminated. . . ."

• • •

THIS GREAT EXPERIMENT will be launched by Rutgers with the cooperation of the scientific research department of the American Jewish Committee. You see, Lysenko, you can't treat science lightly. You've got to get down to basic things like bubble gum.

You can be sure that no one is going to reach offhand conclusions concerning racial and religious intolerance from a cursory examination of bubble gum. The true spirit of science is one of intense and endless inquiry. Before we can uncover the roots of bigotry, we must determine the answers to many questions.

• • •

WHAT KIND OF BUBBLE GUM are the bobby-soxers chewing? Stretch-O? Bub? Mess-O? Smear-Oola? And what of the bubbles themselves Are they shy, introverted bubbles, or large, defiant, aggressive bubbles When they burst, do they stick to the chin and the corners of the mouth, or can the chewer (probably referred to as "the client") peel it neatly off, re-insert it in the mouth (probably referred to as the "oral cavity"), and commence chewing again?

The theory is that once you discover how fads like bubble gum and bobby-sox get around so quickly, this will illuminate the spread of racial and religious intolerance. We will see everything clearly through an illuminating haze of bubble gum.

"This," proclaimed Dr. John W. Riley, Jr., head of the Rutgers sociology department, "will be basic sociological research seeking new knowledge about the reasons for certain social phenomena."

• • •

AS YET UNANNOUNCED, but certainly forthcoming, will be a sociological survey to determine the effect of the yo-yo on the family. Once this survey is completed, science can move on to discover the relation between Indian nuts, sunspots, seasonal unemployment in the garment industry, and tricycles. The results will be revolutionary.

O, Lysenko! You and your winter wheat! You don't understand a fundamental function of science, which is to discover any reason—any reason—except capitalism, for any social ill. Why blame capitalism for racial and religious bigotry when you can blame bubble gum—and get a subsidy for doing it?

And here's something else Lysenko might remember. **Our bubble gum has Mendelian genes!**

Today's Film:

Dmytryk's 'The Hidden Room' Opens at Broadway Embassy

By Jose Yglesias

EDWARD DMYTRYK, one of the Hollywood Ten, found no difficulty in getting his talents put to work in England where a Hollywood blacklist is not completely effective. An independent group

> The Hidden Room. Eagle Lion release. An Independent Sovereign Films production. Produced by N. A. Bronstein. Directed by Edward Dmytryk. Screen play by Alec Coppel from his novel A Man About a Dog. With Robert Newton, Sally Gray, Naunton Wayne, Phil Brown. At the Broadway Embassy.

gave him the directorial job in Give Us This Day and in The Hidden Room, a melodrama that arrived over the weekend at the Broadway Embassy. It is too bad that The Hidden Room is an average murder mystery with little opportunity for Dmytryk to show the kind of crisp, dramatic way in which he can visualize a story.

As it is Dmytryk has taken a talky script with some three or four settings and almost succeeded in hiding the fact that it is a stage play script at heart. But it has been impossible to hide the fact that it is a potboiler mystery and that its only dramatic conflict is how-soon-will-Scotland-Yard-solve-the-problem. Its only novelty within the realm of murder mysteries is that no murder has been committed—it's the story of the attempt to avert one.

Robert Newton, whose acting talents are also not put to good use in this one, plans to revenge himself on his flirtatious wife. When a charming American beau shows up, he kidnaps him and keeps him in hiding until the day, when the search over, he can dispose of him with impunity. The wife, he hopes, will be subdued by never quite knowing what he did with the young man.

Needless to say, The Hidden Room is the story of how he fails. It is a well mannered and quietly toned story, a technique many British murder mystery writers have found makes for interesting counterpoint to the violent fact of murder. But it is also very often a tedious, dull story and since the script has not bothered to make any of the principals interesting or even credible characters, the murder mystery addict may be the only person who will feel any kind of suspense.

The movie has one virtue: it does not go about its job pretentiously, resigned to the fact that a murder mystery is at best only a time killer. It does not obscure the fact that the murder mystery, at worst, is indicative of a perverse interest in crime peculiar to our society—pompous though it may sound.

Around the Dial:

Ronald Colman's Debut in New Comedy-Drama Series

By Bob Lauter

Joining the growing list of movie actors who now have regular shows on the network are Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Colman, whose new comedy-drama series, **The Halls of Ivy**, made its bow over WNBC last Friday (8 p. m.)

The story concerns the affairs of Dr. William Todhunter Hall, president of Ivy College, and his wife, a former musical comedy actress. We learn that her stage past causes lifted eyebrows among some in the town of Ivy, including one member of the college's Board of Directors. On this slim—and not exactly new—theme is constructed a pleasant enough half hour in which the humor depends upon the contrast between the "cloistered academic life" and the realities of the outside world. Thus when Dr. Todhunter refers to someone as a "stinker," it fetches a smile. He is in the position of the pastor who has been caught saying "damn."

• • •

THE OPENING EPISODE in the series, however, had aspects which were closer to reality than might be expected. Dr. Todhunter and his wife are waiting nervously for news of the results of a Board of Directors meeting.

RONALD COLMAN

A renewal of Dr. Todhunter's contract—with an automatic salary increase—is at stake. We learn that even presidents of small colleges have been fired for the sake of avoiding an automatic salary increase. And when Mrs. Todhunter, ignorant of academic matters, inquires whether the Board would actually terminate her husband's tenure for the sake of a few miserable dollars, he replies that in all his experience, college Board of Directors are composed exclusively of men to none of whom a dollar is miserable.

"Bravery in a college president," he remarks as he awaits the verdict, "is a superfluous virtue."

• • •

IN FACT, the picture of a college president, faced with everyman's economic insecurity, was quite a mature one, particularly since the standard radio version of any campus is one of absolute professorial security.

As they wait for the call from the Board of Directors, Mrs. Todhunter, in a brave effort to cheer her husband up, remarks cheerfully that they don't really need the job after all. To this, he replies, "No, we could hitch-hike to California and pick fruit."

• • •

ALTHOUGH the characters are standard, at least the humor stems from them as people, rather than from contrived situations and painfully elaborate gags. **The Halls of Ivy** is essentially more mature soap-opera, or rather beer-opera, since the sponsors of this academic festival are the Schlitz beer people. (Advertisement).

Dance:

Uday Shankar's Exquisite Art

FOR THE HOST of admirers and devotees of Uday Shankar's art who awaited his return after an absence of 12 years with great anticipation, the program presented in the second week of his concert at the 48th St. Theatre was a memorable and satisfying experience.

The old favorites, such as the magical Indra dance and the contest between Shiva and his consort seem to have grown both in stature and subtlety. The new works, notably the Village Festival and the farewell to the newly married couple are a welcome development of folk material, in which Shankar has increasingly immersed himself. Mention must be made, too, of the exquisite love duet in which Shankar and Amala dance a Hindu "pas de deux"—a striking tour de force. Not once do they even touch each other's hands.

The company as a whole is better, both individually (as soloists) and collectively (as a unit). The music is more intricate and subtle, played in virtuoso style, and yet ever an integral part of the whole ensemble. Curiously, it is less intelligible and communicative, to our western-trained ears than the dancing, whose images and symbolism seem to have a more universal meaning. The costumes are nothing short of spectacular.

The only question which remains when the evening is over is this: in spite of the additional material arising out of the people, the content is vague and narrow. We are given no inkling as to the castes in relation to Indian society as a whole, the interrelation of social groupings and the specific creative expression resulting from this interrelation. This would seem to be a vital area for the future development of the greatest living Hindu dancer. —T. W.

ASP Forum on Poetry and Politics At Cornish Arms

Poets Muriel Kukeyser, Alfred Kreymbourg and Milton Blau will participate in a forum on "Poetry and Politics" att he Hotel Cornish Arms, 23 St. and 8 Ave., Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 8:15 p. m. It is sponsored by the Writing and Publishing Div. of the N. Y. Council, Arts, Sciences and Professions.

A blanket invitation has been extended to poets and all other writers and laymen to attend and give their views at this meeting on the literary controversy arising out of the Bollingen Foundation's award to Ezra Pound, the attack on that group by Robert Hillyer in the Saturday Review of Literature and the defense recently published by Poetry Magazine.

Before the forum, a short business meeting will be held for division members to plan winter and spring activities.

'Country of the Blind'

(Continued from Page 10)

plays' glorifying corrupt middle-class morality by second-rate foreign authors, can any honest person blame the Soviet Communist Party leadership for being critical of a group that would foist them on Soviet audiences?

Typical of Counts and Lodge's distortions is their discussion of Soviet criticism of American education. They write: "The reference of the Russian minister to the condition of public education in the United States following the war also had a factual basis. . . ."

How do they get around this admission. They try to outweigh it with this silly argument: "The authors know of no instance of an American teacher jumping out of a third-story window of an American consulate in a foreign land to keep from returning to her native country." Counts and Lodge are obviously referring to Mrs. Kasenkina, the neurotic woman who had been plagued by Czarist emigres. But they do not cite the case of the New York school teacher who had been driven to suicide by harassment from school authorities because of her union and political activities outside of school.

Or let's see how Counts and Lodge handle Soviet criticism of American thought control. They refer this to their social-democratic lawyer friend, Morris Ernst whom they quote as follows:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement that 'expression of any thought which might be regarded as "dangerous" will be punished with 10 years in prison, a fine of $10,000, and deprivation of citizenship.'"

But the 11 Communist leaders who were recently convicted in a frame-up trial at Foley Square would certainly have to disagree with Ernst. They were sentenced to five years in prison and $10,000 fine, and under the law they are deprived of citizenship rights. And their "crime" was not even expression of dangerous thoughts. They were accused of plotting to express thoughts about Marxism-Leninism, which the government considers "dangerous."

Thus do Counts and Lodge attempt to blind their readers in The Country of the Blind.

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The QUIET ONE
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HER ONLY CRIME WAS BEING JEWISH!
MARRIAGE IN THE SHADOWS

★ ★ Edition
New York, Tuesday, January 10, 1950

Daily Worker Sports

PICK LIU TO GET SWEET REVENGE OVER ST. LOO

By Lester Rodney

"Of course, we're playing the best team in the country when we meet LIU," said St. Louis coach Ed Hickey at the basketball writers' luncheon. Clair Bee snorted, but Hickey wasn't far wrong. Anyhow, we pick the Brooklynites over the Macauly-less but still classy St. Louisians in the feature game of tonight's Garden twin bill. In the opener, we go with CCNY against West Virginia. New York, N. Y., it's a hell of a town. . . .

St. Louis still has three regulars of the 1948 tourney winner, Schmidt, Ossola and Lehman, who start with 6-6 soph center Koch and a soph shotmaker named Kovar. The ballclub has won 7 out of 9, losing only to Illinois at Champaign and Canisius at Buffalo. LIU, which has rallied sensationally for victories in its last two games, doesn't have to come "up" for this one. All the starters were on the team twice beaten by St. Louis last year, and revenge is in order.

West Virginia has lost four and won eight, but is rated a good sharpshooting team. They outscored Niagara from the floor by four baskets at Buffalo Saturday night, so they can't be too bad. A 6-8 soph center, Workman, gives them some height, but after him the overall height doesn't match City's.

Nat Holman says he will start Herb Cohen, the soph who has come strong in the last two games. Dambrot, who looked good against Loyola, will be the only senior, with Warner, Roman and Lane rounding it out. Wittlin and Roth will see lots of work, and Joe Galiber will spell Roman perhaps a bit more often than in the past.

ALL COACHES PRESENT at the luncheon expressed satisfaction with the local change in the two minute rule, whereby there is a jumpoff after a foul attempt instead of the fouled team (usually the leading team) keeping the ball. But Gordon Ridings of Columbia thinks stopping the clock on every whistle in the last two minutes still prolongs the game unduly and drags it out. On the West Coast they are letting the clock throughout the game and he says it is much better.

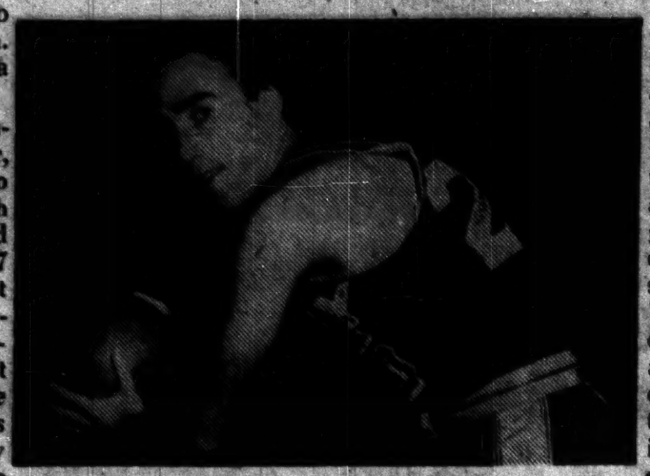
Duke, NYU's opponent Thursday, had a record of 6 and 5 before knocking off North Carolina State Saturday night. You just can't tell about any one single game. NC State must have been feeling a little too good after their 15 point pasting of Frisco and their increased national stature. . . . Cincinnati, one of the few unbeatens, walloped Pitt by 15 points, Saturday, have beaten Bradley and Western Kentucky, must have something. Of course, they're on LIU's schedule. This schedule is exactly tantamount to a football team playing Notre Dame, Army, Oklahoma, Ohio State, Rice and California in successive games.

Holy Cross, Duquesne, Indiana and Cincinnati are the only major unbeaten teams left. LIU plays two of 'em, and of course Indiana won't be unbeaten long, not with a Big Ten race under way.

NY'S BIG 3 GOING STRONG

In Garden games against intersectional foes from all over the land, New York's big three, LIU, St. Johns and CCNY have to date won 19, lost 3. Among the Conference champs and tourney entrants beaten have been San Francisco (twice), Kentucky, Oklahoma A&M, Western Kentucky, Bowling Green and Loyola.

WINS STARTING BERTH ON CCNY 5



Hustling Herb Cohen, one of CCNY's galaxy of soph stars, will crash the starting lineup for the first time tonight against West Virginia at the Garden. He replaces senior Mike Wittlin. Herb came to the fore against St. Johns defensively and then started scoring against Loyola.

La Motta Set to Defy N.Y. Deadline

Signs for 1st of 3 Non-Title Go's in Detroit, See Ray in 160-lb. Tourney

All the talk on the boxing beat yesterday had to do, as usual, with the muddled middleweight situation. Firstly, Jake LaMotta gave further indication of his plan to ignore New York Commissioner Eddie Eagan's title defense deadline by signing to meet Dick Wagner in an over-the-weight match in Detroit Feb. 3.

According to International Boxing Club, the fight will be the first of three non-title outings by LaMotta before he puts his crown on the line in June. In other words, Jake will probably be without recognition in New York by failing to sign for a title defense no later than Eagan's Feb. 1 deadline.

Secondly, Ray Robinson's spokesman, George Gainford, lent further support to this turn of affairs in the 160-pound division by asserting Robinson definitely plans to vacate his welter crown sometime this year to get a shot at the "New York portion of the middleweight championship."

Convinced that Eagan will declare LaMotta's title forfeited on Feb. 1, and that the Commish will order an elimination tourney to determine the N. Y. champ, Gainfords said: "When Robinson signs for the final in that tournament, he will give up his welterweight title." New York rules have changed since the time Henry Armstrong owned three titles simultaneously, and now forbid a fighter to rule more than one division at a time.

Gainford, however, did not say Robinson plans no further defense of his welter crown. The likelihood is Ray will dry down to 147 for one more big money title go before abdicating his throne. Reports Ray would seek a postponement of his scheduled match with George Costner next month were also squelched by Gainford. Robinson recently recovered from an attack of the flu and it was thought he would rest before resuming fistic activity again. But Gainford said Ray plans otherwise, and the fight with Costner—last Friday's winner over Gene Burton—is definitely on as scheduled.

OTHER FISTIC TIDBITS: Paddy Young has suddenly become the busiest main eventer in the business. When Steve Belloise was forced to pull out of Friday's fight against Tuzo Portuguez because of an injury, Young was SOS's by IBC into the spot. It will be Paddy's second straight week at the Garden, and his third of the past month. He flattened Harold Green in one last week. . . . Latest on the Louis comeback stuff has associate Fred Sommers quoting Louis as saying he's "consider" a fight with champ Ezzard Charles after he gets back from his South America tour. But Louis himself said. "I don't have any plans out beyond this tour," and the ex-champ denied Sommers' story with a quick "nothing to it" comment.

Fesler Gets His Raise, Security, Will Stay On

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 9 (UP).—Wes Fesler, who guided the Ohio State football team to a victory over California in the Rose Bowl, was induced by the school's Board of Trustees today to stay on as head football coach at a salary increase of $1,500 a year.

In addition to his salary increase, Fesler was given the assurance by the trustees that "if and when (he) retires as head football coach, he shall be appointed a professor in the Department of Physical Education."

Fesler, who in 1947 became Ohio State's fourth football coach within seven years, had been worried because of the Ohio State alumni's "win-or-else" demands.

He also complained that the University's off-season recruiting program too often took him away from his wife and three children.

It was learned that Fesler had not submitted his resignation, as reported, and that he preferred to remain at O.S.U. if given the assurance that he would not be out of a job because of a losing season in the future.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Good Suggestion for Boxing

A LETTER FROM a fighter, with a suggestion certainly worth passing along.

"Here's a challenge. Vingo's carried from the ring half dead from head beatings. The fight racket is foul and rotten. It can be curbed by legislation and the place to start is New York. Get a bill sponsored through some decent legislator to make it illegal to box or train without a HEADGEAR.

"Football insists on headgear. The rich play that game. But the poor only box. A challenge to start a campaign for headgears. Forget the canvas. That's for the birds. Only a headgear can save the day to day beating the head takes. I've seen fellows in Philly go around on their heels after two years of head beatings.

"Don't equivocate. You can't stop the racket. So control it by legislation demanding headgear. I know the wails. The customers would revolt, etc. Let THEM take that shellacking about the head! No headgear—no fight. To hell with them.

"Headgears that boxers (champs) use in training to save themselves will solve a big problem of punch drunk fighters.

Very truly yours,

N.M.

• • •

WILL PASS ALONG this suggestion to the powers that be in New York and see what their reaction is. I know, but we'll try anyhow and put them on record.

Some Plain Talk on Several Fronts

HARRY WILLS himself would have the best answer to Jack Dempsey's "explanation" in Ebony Magazine of the shameful years during which the heavyweight champ dodged his leading contender because he was a Negro. Wills never heard of Dempsey TRYING to get a fight with him then. Saying that the promoters and managers determine the matches is true enough, yet it's an over-simplification in some cases. When Jack Dempsey was champion and Wills his foremost challenger, tough and plain spoken Jack was no docile, hypnotized little tool afraid to open his mouth. If he would have bleated "I want Wills" as enthusiastically as he welcomed a match with the tiny middleweight Carpentier, he would have gotten Wills.

Taking his statement now after all these years—and Joe Louis—have changed the picture and made it less popular to conform to sports bias—seems to me letting Jack off the hook too easy. If he said today, "I should have fought Wills. I realize it now," that might be an honest admission. Blaming it entirely on dead men is too good a thing.

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AT LEAST ONE group of CCNY alumni I've heard chatting at the Garden thinks Nat Holman has lost his coaching touch and would like to bring Red Holzman, former City ace, down from the Rochester pros. . . . Clair Bee of LIU, devoting full time to this year's team, is now generally rated the town's top court strategist by basketball people. . . . Former NYU players are apt to tell you Howard Cann is a nice fellow, a good conditioner (when NYU has a gym to work with), but knows and teaches very little actual basketball. Ask one sometimes. . . .

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FROM DAILY NEWS of last Friday, Jan. 6, 1950: "By Dick Young—Got any doubts about the greatness of this 1949 LIU club? You shouldn't have—." Now let's go back to Dec. 9, 1949, Daily News, day after LIU, playing without Bigos, has lost its first (and to this date its only) game, to Kansas State, a powerhouse rated favorite in its Conference. "By Joe Trimble—Another of the local college fives was uncovered for the dud that it is last night when LIU was slammed by Kansas State 58-51. . . ." And if LIU should be nosed out once again, which could happen to even the best team in the country? Would they be duds again in the News?

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BASKETBALL PEOPLE will tell you that coach Al Badain of Erasmus knows more basketball than most college coaches have forgotten. His teams over the years have been the most resourceful, soundly grounded, quickest to assimilate new trends and figure out the answers. If Badain didn't happen to be Jewish, say these people who know, he would long ago have been installed at one of the big colleges. . . . Is it too early to guess that Clair Bee will be the Met court writers' coach of the year and Sherman White the winner of the Haggerty award as outstanding met player? . . .

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DON'T BELIEVE the heights you read in your programs. Not all the time anyhow. Share of Bowling Green was listed at 6-11, and LIU's Scherer is called 6-9. They were looking right into each other's eyes when I saw them. And if 6-6 Zawoluk wasn't an inch taller than 6-6 Roman I like boxing better than basketball.

"Absorbed" All Right—By Unemployment

A FORMER SPORTS WRITER of the late New York Sun tells me that of the 22 men who worked in that paper's sports department, NONE were "absorbed" by the Telegram. Only one of the 22 has gotten another job. The New York Post pulled a typical swiftie, grabbing off the popular Sun byline "By the Old Scout" when it discovered there had been no copyright. The young man who did the "Old Scout" baseball stint is still out of work. The Post gets the tradition of the name free without hiring anyone.